Let's Forget Self in This
Mighty Common Cause and
Fight It Out to the Last

Nippon Times

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America and Britain Dig
Their Graves, Greater East
Asia Builds a Paradise

S. PACIFIC FOES STRENGTHENING COUNTER-DRIVE

Commander Tashiro Outlines in Radio Talk Recent Situation Existing in Area

MUST WATCH THEIR MOVES

Enemy Trying to Hinder Construction of Southern Regions Co-Prosperity Sphere

Outlining the recent situation in the Southwestern Pacific, Commander Itaru Tashiro, staff member of the Navy Press Section of Imperial Headquarters, on Thursday pointed out that the area there constituted the first lines of Co-Prosperity Sphere defense and that the fighting was bound to increase in intensity. The Commander spoke over a nationwide hookup from Radio Tokyo at 7:30 p.m. Thursday.

His broadcast was as follows:

"You all know from the frequent announcements made on the matter that extremely intense fighting is going on at present in the South Pacific, centered around the Solomon Islands. It is apparent that the eyes of the one hundred million people of the nation are focussed closely on the Solomons, but at the same time we must pay careful attention to the situation in the Southwestern Pacific as a whole. That is because, in the Southwestern Pacific, our Southern Regions Co-Prosperity Sphere lies face to face with the enemy's foremost base, Australia, across the Arafura, Timor and Banda Seas where war clouds are thick and rolling.

"The Southern Regions Co-Prosperity Sphere, which is the life line of the one hundred million Japanese, which is the object of their efforts and which is on its steady way to construction, is also at the same time our strategic military stronghold in the Southwestern Pacific. The solid establishment of this Co-Prosperity Sphere is indeed the greatest war aim of the War of Greater East Asia, and come what may, we must by our own hands defend it, and by our own hands complete its construction. In this sense, I think that we must always pay careful attention to the situation in the Southwestern Pacific.

Center of Fighting

"At the present, fighting is going on with the Solomon Islands as the center. This fighting too, however, constitutes fighting for the solid establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, which means that it is connected directly with the Southwestern Pacific. In addition, the Southern Regions Co-Prosperity Sphere is within reach of the enemy's air arm and it must be said that this is a very serious fact for the Southern Regions Co-Prosperity Sphere which is being steadily built up at present.

"Our first line bases which face the enemy's foremost stronghold, Australia, are the Aru, Kei and Teninber island groups in the Arafura Sea, and the island of Timor on the Timor Sea. Behind the Aru and Kei island groups lies the former Dutch New Guinea, and behind Timor across the Banda Sea lies the island strongholds of Amboina, Ceram and Buru, while throughout the area northwest stands the vast Southern Regions Co-Prosperity Sphere. It follows that the Aru, Kei, and Teninber island groups and Timor are extremely important areas, constituting advance bases for the defense of the Southern Regions Co-Prosperity Sphere,, while at the same time they are our first line bases against Australia.

Fighting Intense

"It goes without saying that the chief arena of battle at present in the South Pacific is the Solomons. There, intense fighting is going on daily on land, sea and in the air. The enemy's strategic basis for the fighting there too lies in the taking back of our Southern Regions Co-Prosperity Sphere, and the fighting in the Solomons is tied closely to the fate of the Southern Regions Co-Prosperity Sphere. That is, it can be said that the South Pacific is the strategic battlefield while the Southwestern Pacific is the political and economic battlefield, a dormant battlefield whose importance nevertheless is unsurpassed.

"Nothing large-scale has yet been seen in the enemy America's counter-offensive in the Southwestern Pacific area. So far only a guerrilla-like counter-offensive carried out by

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MINISTER KAZUO AOKI EXPLAINS:

CHINA'S WAR STRUCTURE

New Policy Under President Wang Ching-wei Penetrates to All Parts of Country; Even Chungking May Come to Reconsider Its Hostile Attitude

The new wartime policies of the National Government of China under President Wang Ching-wei have penetrated to all parts of the country and when once the various misunderstandings under which they are now laboring are dispelled, even Chungking many come to reconsider its attitude of serving as a tool of Anglo-American imperialism, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki stated in the course of a lengthy interview he gave an Asahi reporter recently on his return from his tour of China and Manchoukuo.

Solid unity of all the Greater East Asiatic nations is of the utmost importance for the prosecution of the greatest war the world has ever seen. In cementing this unity, however, the settlement of the China problem is the pivotal issue before Japan, the Asahi interviewer pointed out. He wished to hear, he requested, what Mr. Aoki thought on this matter.

"The settlement of the China problem is growing more and more important for consolidating the unity of the Greater East Asiatic nations," the East Asiatic Affairs Minister said. "It is a question in regard to which we must devote our main energies. As the Government has frequently stated, the principal aim of its China policy is to aid the Republic of China to achieve its independence and autonomy.

Working With Japan

"The National Government in response to that policy of Japan has maintained a firm policy for working hand in hand with Japan for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and constructing a Co-Prosperity Sphere together with its efforts to bring about the restoration of China itself. For these purposes, it is essential to have the National Government exercise a maximum political force."

Question: Just how far, do you think, the political force of the National Government has penetrated into the fabric of China's national life? How much of it permeates city, for it was the economic spearhead of Anglo-American aggression in China. It not only bore the Shanghai? Do you think that national capital existing in and around Shanghai can be mobilized so as to make positive contribution to the economic construction of China?

Answer: The retrocession of the Shanghai International Settlment forms a very important part of our China policy and it is a big problem also from the Chinese point of view. Despite the fact that Shanghai was a city of such immense importance, the political force of the National Government did not penetrate into that character merely of a politically foreign territory but it was an area in which the Chinese people were being constantly exposed to humiliation. The White Sun in the Blue Heaven flag now waves over the city. I could not but be struck by the contrast.

Minister Kazuo Aoki

We may even say that the national ideal cherished by the Chinese since Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Revolution has at last been fulfilled. It is only natural in the circumstances that the more intelligent Chinese should well understand the bearing of the concession retrocessions on the autonomy and indepedence of China but I regretted to find that some still did not fully appreciate that significance.

But the economic and financial problems of Shanghai are steadily settled and such people must eventually realize that today nowhere in the world is there any absence of state control. They will thus come to understand the true significance of the concession question and will be in a better position to appreciate our goodwill. They will no doubt also come to feel gratitude for the great tasks accomplished by the National Government and to cooperate both economically and politically with the Government and then with our country.

"Toward this end, structural reform of the Government is one of the tasks that must be undertaken. A representative action in this respect has been the formation of a Supreme Defense Council, which bears the nature of a War Cabinet. This body is adopting important state measures most promptly and is enforcing them quite powerfully. Among the members are representatives of the North China Political Affairs Commission.

"Besides the Supreme Defense Council, there are a National Economic Commission, New National Movement Promotion Commission and other economic and moral mobilization bodies which are now functioning with redoubled vigor.

"Another aspect of the marked changes that have taken place since I was serving in China is the strengthened position which the National Government now enjoys in the exercise of its economic control. Restrictions on the transfer of goods and other economic control used to be undertaken largely in accordance with our military needs but such powers have now been almost entirely transferred to the National Government.

"Particularly in the field of price and goods control, a new idea has been evolved, such as autonomous control by private organizations centering on the National Commercial Control Association. The Government guides and supervises the work of these people's organizations, so that a system of Government-people cooperation is operating for economic control. There is also a cooperative economic control structure between the Chinese and Japanese.

New Possibilities Seen

"In such directions the political force of the National Government, coupled with the volunteer service of influential businessmen, is expected to open up new possibilities."

Question: With regard to the price question in China, it would seem that the fundamental cause of it is the unsettled state of currency or the attitude of the financial circles of Shanghai toward the war which is one of indifference. We wish to know something more on the matter.

Answer: If the price question in China is analyzed it will be seen

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FIGHT STILL HEAVY ON EASTERN FRONT

Germans Through Superior Strategy Win in War Of Attrition

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 15.—The Red Army sent immense forces upward of 300 divisions, or approximately 6,000,000 troops, to the front since the beginning of their summer offensive but due to the elusive strategies and lightning attacks of the German forces, they have failed to penetrate the German line satisfactorily at even a single point. The futile operations of the Soviet forces have only ended in huge losses in man-power and material resources.

Along the central southern front where the fighting was severest, the Red forces were able to advance 150 kilometers at the Sumy-Konotop line, 70 kilometers at the Orel-Sukhinichi-Briansk line and 120 kilometers at the line west of Taganrog and Mariupol in their extensive and fervent drives during the past ten months but at no place were they able in effectuating any encirclement and annihilation of the Reich units.

The heavy losses of the Soviet forces manifest the victory of the German forces in the war of attrition through their pliant and deceptive tactics.

The fact that the fighting lines of the German forces have been transferred to the line 150 kilometers parallel to the eastern shore of Dnieper River is proof of the actual fighting power of the Reich forces.

Soviets Enter Novorossisk

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—Soviet landing units have finally penetrated

(Continued on Page 2)

New York Convicts Drafted Into Army; 1,900 Already Freed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 15. Under pressure of the acute shortage of manpower resources in the United States, prison convicts are being rounded-up for manual labor and military services in America, according to the Los Angeles Examiner. In New York State, the paper discloses, some 1,900 convicts were temporarily released from prisons for military services. Furthermore, a special committee was formed in New York to aid the State Draft Board in selecting convicts for conscription. Since the outbreak of the War, the number of convicts in New York State alone has decreased by approximately 3,000.

P.I. OPENS TRUCK SERVICE

Rosario, Nagulian, Bontoc Lines Start Operation

Domei

MANILA, September 16.—On the occasion of the first anniversary of the founding of the new Philippine Railway and the Bureau of Land Transportation, the Motor Transport Division inaugurated a truck service today over the following routes: firstly, the Rosario line; secondly, the Nagulian line; and thirdly, the Bontoc line connecting Baguio and Trinidad.

U.S. Probes Tropical Diseases

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 15.—A party of over 30 physicians and surgeons was dispatched by the United States military authorities to Central and South American countries to undertake researches on tropical diseases which have troubled the American forces at the southwestern Pacific front, reports a dispatch from Washington.

BANGKOK BOLSTERS MONETARY SYSTEM

Passage of Credit Control Law Puts Thai Economy on Sound Wartime Basis

Domei

BANGKOK, September 15.—Control of inflation, strengthening of credit, absorption of public bonds and strenthening of the status of the Central Bank of Thailand are the aims of the Emergency Credit Control Law enforced on September 13.

Constituting an epochal measure for the control of Thailand's monetary system, the new legislation marks the establishment of the monetary autonomy of this country, which for many years had been manipulated by the pound sterling, and indicates that the wartime controled economy of Thailand has been set upon a sound basis.

Under the Control Law, the Central Bank of Thailand and all other banks throughout the country including foreign banks, except the banks of cooperative associations, are required constantly to hold cash reserves of fixed proportions, half of which must be deposited with the Central Bank of Thailand.

Also, unless they hold certain proportions of Government bonds, they must secure the permission of the authorities for all banking operations including lending and investing. Insurance and other credit institutions are also required to hold certain amounts of public bonds. Thus the law is a control instrument of truly unparalled magnitude for Thailand's monetary world.

Naturally there had been much debate as to the advisability and feasibility of the measure but finally all the quarters concerned came to agree that the Government policy

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GERMANS PUSH FOE UNITS BACK IN SOUTH ITALY

Anglo-American Landing Force Near Salerno Completely Wiped Out

LUFTWAFFE VERY ACTIVE

Enemy Loses 10,000 Killed, 10,000 Taken Prisoner in Retreating Battle

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, September 15.—The war situation around Salerno is developing decidedly in favor of the Germans. The Anglo-American landings near Salerno in Central Italy aimed at an advance on Naples on the strength of the unconditional surrender of the Italians proved a most disastrous affair, especially on September 13, the sixth day of the operations.

The landing force forming part of the American 5th Army and the British 10th Army Corps was all but wiped out and what remains of it is about to break into another Dunkirk rout.

Under the rapid fire of the high-angle guns turned fully upon them from the cliff overlooking the bare seashore, the enemy landing force has been beaten back to the water's edge, where Luftwaffe bombers swooped upon the confused mass and played havoc with the trapped troops.

In an endeavor to reverse the tide of battle, they got together two battleships, a number of cruisers, destroyers and gunboats and had them lay a barrage to give them cover but the Germans, roused instead of dismayed by the Italians' surrender, cut the Anglo-American force in pieces. The main strength of the 5th Army was broken against the German steel mass southeast of Eboli.

Unable to withstand the terrific impact, the enemy began preparations for a general retreat and some of their number have already boarded some of the empty ships and fled in the direction of Sicily

The Germans, continuing their relentless push, have arrived on the beach-line southeast of Salerno and are devoting themselves to the destruction of the bridgehead positions. In this battle, the Americans and British lost 10,000 killed and 10,000 taken prisoner.

According to the report brought by German reconnaissance planes yesterday, the enemy troops are crowding their vessels near Cape Licosa in their headlong flight and the Luftwaffe is ceaselessly bombing them. The Anglo-American forces are said to be occupying the greater part of the Calabrian Peninsula and the ports of Taranto, Brindisi and Bari, that is, they are holding the toe of the Italian boot and its sole and the upper part of the heel, and command the Adriatic approach to the Balkans.

If the Germans succeed in sweeping out the enemy landing force from Salerno, they would be in possession of Northern Italy from the central part of the country including Rome and Naples. Thus despite the armistice concluded by the renegade Badoglio regime Italy would be cut in two, north and south, and two Governments would exist opposed to each other.

United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox yesterday admitted that the Americans were experiencing the greatest hardship they had ever encountered in any landing operations so far. In America, criticisms against their own Government's policy toward Badoglio have come to be vehemently expressed and opinion is gaining ground that Badogilo lacks the capacity to carry out even the terms of the humiliating peace. The situation is now such that even a sharp change in the enemy's policy toward Italy is anticipated.

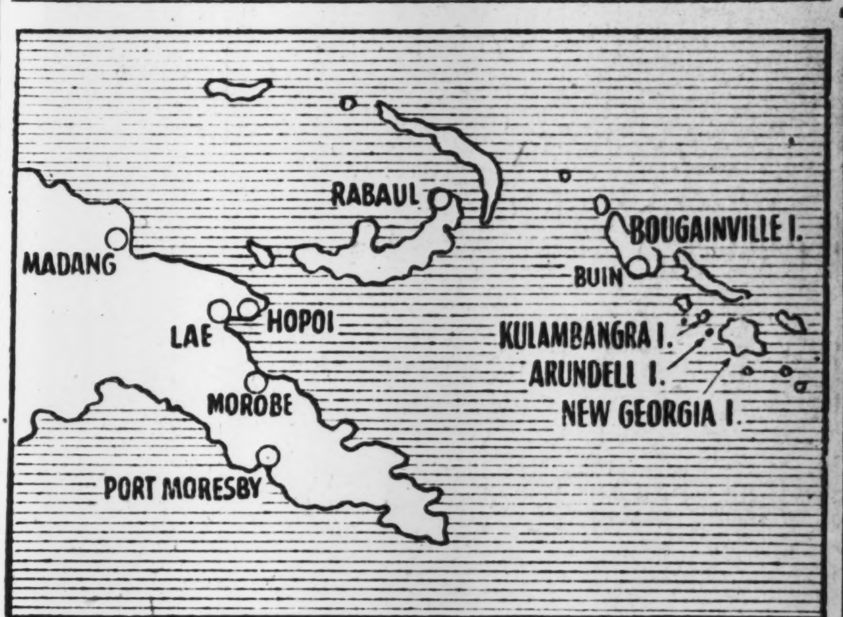
FASCISTS HAIL MUSSOLINI

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 15.—The Fascist Party here upon receiving the news of the rescue of their great leader, Benito Mussolini, immediately dispatched the following congratulatory message to Il Duce:

"We extend our greatest gratitude to Chancellor Adolf Hitler for his efforts exercised in rescuing our leader. On the occasion of Il Duce endeavoring to restore his Fatherland's honor and glory, we pledge wholeheartedly to exert our utmost efforts to serve the nation and sacrifice the best we have."

NIPPON FORCES DOWN 60 OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT RAIDING BOUGAINVILLE



240 Hostile Planes Repulsed by Air and Ground Units

FOE IS HIT HARD

Army and Navy Garrison on Arundel Island Puts to Rout Enemy Contingent

Intercepting more than 240 enemy planes attacking Buin on Bougainville Island in the Solomons Group on September 14, Japanese naval planes in cooperation with anti-aircraft batteries shot down 60 of them.

Imperial Army and Navy Garrison Forces on Arundel Island, also in the Solomons, routed on September 13 an enemy force of about 600 troops, besides seizing a large supply of arms and ammunition.

These blows struck at the enemy in the fighting that is intense as ever in the Solomons area were disclosed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 5 p.m. on Thursday as follows:

"The war situation in the Solomons area has continued to be as furious as ever since last reported. The Japanese Army and Navy Garrison Forces are engaged in severe fighting with powerful enemy forces in the island area lying between New Georgia and Kulambangra Islands and are repeatedly dealing heavy blows to them. At the same time, the Japanese Navy Air Units on the spot in concert with the daring fighting of the ground units are active daily in the destruction of the powerful enemy air strength, the interception of reinforcements, and the interruption of supply. The principal war results scored by the Japanese ground units and Navy Air Units during the period follow:

"(1) The Japanese Army and Navy Garrison Forces on Arundel Island put to rout about 600 enemy troops on September 13. The enemy abandoned 95 bodies. The Japanese Forces seized a large supply of arms and ammunition.

"(2) The Japanese Navy Air Units at Buin intercepted an aggregated total of more than 240 raiding enemy planes on September 14 and in cooperation with the anti-aircraft batteries shot down 60 of them. The Japanese loss was five planes self-blasted and not yet returned."

Enemy Raid Frustrated

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, September 16.—Four times between midnight of September 15 and early this morning 13 American planes, consisting of North American B-25 bombers and Vought-Sikorsky F4U's, attacked Bougainville Island. The Japanese anti-aircraft battery shot down two of them. Almost no damage was suffered by the Japanese.

Fuabuba Base Blasted

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 15.—The Japanese Army Air Units in the New Guinea area surprise-raided the enemy airfield at Fuabuba, on September 13 and set fire to four large-sized enemy planes on the ground and also caused fires in more than three munitions dumps.

It has been revealed that the Japanese fighter units scored brilliant results, shooting down four P-38 enemy planes which they met while on the way to their objective and also shooting down additional 10 enemy P-38 planes (of which one is uncertain) which tried to intercept them over the airfield.

Enemy Forces Routed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 15.—About 500 enemy troops raided the Japanese position on Arundel Island on September 7 and 9. Each time the Japanese Forces routed the raiders dealing them heavy losses. Part of the Japanese Forces which had been making secret preparations for attack since the night of September 9, surprise-raided about 600 enemy troops early in the morning of September 13 and caused them to abandon about 100 bodies and to retreat. In this combat the Japanese side seized war

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Kitachishima Raiders Skulk Into Kamchatka for Safety

Pursued by Nippon Fighters U.S. Planes Flee Into Soviet Territory—Our Craft Return Without Violating International Law

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE NORTH, September 15.—That Japanese warplanes intercepted 18 American bombers which came raiding Kitachishima on the morning of September 12 and shot down 11 of them—really brilliant results scored by our air forces—has already been revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters. Frightened by a furious counter-attack launched by Japanese fighter planes, including the body-crashing of the Yokozaki plane against an enemy machine, the remaining enemy planes fled toward Kamchatka, which is Soviet territory. A hot pursuit was instituted by our planes, but, when they saw that these cowardly American planes advanced into the skies over Kamchatka, they had to turn back, lest they should violate international law by trespassing Soviet territory. The Japanese planes thus faithfully observed international law.

At the time of the cowardly attack of Japan by American planes on April 18, last year, one of them landed on Soviet territory. This was again instanced by another American plane which, after the raid on Kitachishima on August 12 with others, landed in Soviet territory and was detained by Soviet authorities.

The San Francisco Radio, on September 13, made public an official announcement by the American authorities concerning the second attack of Kitachishima by their planes, in which it was admitted that 10 of the raiding craft had failed to return to their bases.

Sergeant Francis L. MacCowen, who was arrested by Japanese troops after he came down by parachute, stated that all the crew-members on the American bombers were determined to make forced landings on Kamchatka if something were to go wrong in their raid on Kitachishima. Judging from this, the remaining American planes are supposed to have not returned to their base.

YAMATO MARU SUNK IN EAST CHINA SEA

Enemy Submarine, However, Is Promptly Sent to Bottom By Nippon Warships

The Yamato Maru, 9,656 tons, plying between Japan Proper and Taiwan, was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the East China Sea, at 1:20 a.m. on September 13, according to an announcement by the Communications Ministry at noon on Thursday.

The enemy submarine was discovered by warships of the Imperial Navy immediately after the sinking of the Japanese merchantman and was sent to the bottom, the announcement added.

Due to the prompt and efficient rescue work undertaken by Imperial Navy craft and other vessels in the neighboring waters, all the 1,092 crew and passengers were rescued although the disaster occurred in the dead of the night with the exception of 18.

The Yamato Maru was built in Italy in 1915 and in 1928 was purchased by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and since then had been plying between Japan Proper and Taiwan.

Manchou Officials in Vienna

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—Members of the Manchoukuo Legation in Rome accompanied Japanese Ambassador to Italy Shinrokuro Hidaka, and others, and have safely reached Vienna.

U.S. Admits Damage

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 14.—The United States Navy Department admitted today that considerable damage was caused to American positions on Funafuti Island of the Ellice Group as a result of the raids made by Imperial Air Forces on September 13, a Washington report disclosed.

MORE MEN SAID REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES' ARMY

7,700,000 Men Needed by End Of 1943, McNarney Tells Senate Committee

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—Lieutenant-General Joseph G. McNarney, Deputy Chief of the United States army, today told the Senate Military Affairs Committee that the strategic commitments already made by the United States require 7,700,000 more men by the end of 1943, says a Washington report received here today. McNarney testifying against Burton K. Wheeler's Bill which stands against the conscripting of fathers, warned the committee that any curtailment now would necessitate changes in the United States' conduct of war, and added that the United States army needs to induct men at a rate of 145,000 to 175,000 every month for the rest of the year.

McNarney defended the practice of keeping extremely large armed forces within continental United States by stating that a minimum of 12-months training had been found necessary to provide for basic training as well as to give specialized instructions involving the global warfare.

Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson, testifying before the same committee, called for the enactment of the national service act to recruit industrial manpower and "help bring the war to a quick and successful conclusion."

Phillips Made Ambassador

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 14.—William Phillips, President Franklin Roosevelt's special envoy to India, who will shortly return to his post in India, has been conferred the status of an Ambassador, Roosevelt's private secretary, Stephen Early, disclosed today, according to a report from Washington.

DIFFICULTIES SEEN FOR U.S. CONGRESS

Conflict Over Bill Opposing Conscription of Fathers Is First on Program

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—Difficult problems are confronting the United States Congress which reconvened yesterday after a recess since July 8, according to reports received from Washington.

The first issue which is expected to cause a sharp conflict is Senator Burton K. Wheeler's bill, prohibiting indefinitely the induction of fathers into the service instead of merely postponing such action until after January 1.

Senator Wheeler, in announcing the amendment to his proposal, declared yesterday: "Instead of taking more men at this time and upsetting our civilian economy, we ought to be using a lot of our own soldiers in civilian pursuits when there is such a shortage in manpower."

"On the other hand the Manpower Commission recently announced that the recent expansion of the army will soon require additional conscriptions of fathers.

Delay Sought

The New York Times' Washington correspondent said that the Democratic leaders in Congress, presumably reflecting the Whitehouse attitude, are seeking delay of consideration of Senator Wheeler's proposal. Senator Alben W. Barkley, for instance, said yesterday. "It is impossible to predict developments for the next few months or on how many fronts our forces will operate in Europe. The entire Pacific situation still confronts us. We may require more conscripts instead of fewer."

Owing, however, to the considerable support within Congress of Senator Wheeler's proposal, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee Robert R. Reynolds, Democrat from North Carolina, decided to inaugurate hearings on the Wheeler bill, beginning today. High army and navy officials, including General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States army, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-chief of the United States navy are scheduled to testify.

The conflict between President Roosevelt and Congress, which marked the Congressional session before the recess, is expected to be resumed over the Congressional action in dismissing three officials, because before entering Government, they allegedly were engaged in various progressive activities which the Dies Committee considered as "Communistic."

The Congressional action which prohibits employment of the aforesaid three persons after November 5, unless they are appointed to office by the President and confirmed by the Senate prior to that date, was taken in the rider attached to the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1943.

President Roosevelt yesterday sent a message to Congress, branding the rider as "unconstitutional," explaining he had approved the Urgent Appropriation Bill in order not to delay activities of almost every agency of the government during the recess of Congress. The three officials in question include William Dodd, son of the former United States Ambassador to Germany.

Conflict on Lend-Lease

A sharp controversy between President Roosevelt and Congress is also looming over Roosevelt's recent message to Congress on the lend-lease report in which it was stated that the United States does not expect any lend-lease repayments. This matter is expected to be brought up, although President Roosevelt subsequently deleted two sentences: "Congress in passing extending lend-lease made it plain that the United States wants no new war debts to jeopardize coming peace. Victory and secure peace are the only coin with which we can be repaid."

Other major problems include new taxes, with 12 billion dollars set as the Administration goal, price control measures, social control measures, social security and the passage by the middle of October of a resolution pledging some form of post-war international cooperation.

Fight Still Heavy On Eastern Front

(Continued from Page 1)

into the city limits of Novorossisk, a strategic naval port on the Black Sea, and furious street fighting is raging between the Red forces and the German defense units, reports a German dispatch from the front.

Although it has not been clarified as to which portion of the city the Red units have made their thrust, it is reported that the northeastern portion of Novorossisk has been penetrated.

Eyes of the Air

Seen above are some of the hawk-eyed reconnaissance planes of the Imperial Navy ready to take off on their mission of detecting any of the enemy that may dare to appear in Japanese-controlled areas. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

S. Pacific Foes Strengthening Counter-Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

planes has been seen, and even that was started after the turn of this year. As you know, America's real counter-offensive against Japan was started for the first time in August, last year, directed against the Solomon Islands.

"At that time America was in a defensive position in the Southwestern Pacific and was suffering from the nightmare of a Japanese drive into Australia. For that reason, Australia worked hysterically to strengthen its defenses in the Southwestern Pacific. It was completely occupied in strengthening its air forces at its various bases such as Port Darwin, Wyndham, Derby, and Port Hedland, and in addition, during that time, Port Darwin was hit frequently and hard by our Navy's air units, so that it had no spare time or effort to consider a counter-offensive against Japan.

Foe Planes Start Coming

"With the coming of this year, however, about the time America was beginning to recover some of its power in the Solomons, enemy planes were seen coming to scout our islands in the Southwestern Pacific, apparently indicating that the enemy setup in Australia too was somewhat put in order.

"Further, from February of this year onward, when the fighting in the southern Pacific entered the stage of decisive air fighting, the enemy began to air raid our advance bases in the Southwestern Pacific also. These raids, of course, were on an extremely small-scale; one or two planes appearing and dropping bombs as an added feature to their scouting. Small in scale as these raids were, however, enemy planes would appear without fail at least once or twice each day over some point in the Southwestern Pacific, continuing their furtive guerrilla-like operations.

The situation, in the total number of planes which came over, was 116 planes in April, 121 planes in May, and 105 planes in June, showing that up till the end of June about the same number of planes came in about the same number of raids over our various islands in the Southwestern Pacific. In addition to that, the points they raided were also about the same, their chief objectives being Dobbo and Maykor in the Aru group, Toeal in the Kei group, Saumlakki in the Teninber group, and Koepang on Timor.

"Other than that they would appear sometimes on scout flights over Ambon on Amboina, Waingapu on the island of Sumba, Kendari on Celebes and in the vicinity of the island of Bali. In other words, the enemy's raids were generally confined to the Aru, Kei, and Teninber groups and Timor which directly faced Australia. It can be thought that their chief aim was to defend Australia and to scout our bases."

Raids Grow in Scale

"After July, however, the enemy air raids gradually grew in scale, with the total number of raiding enemy planes in July alone numbering 263. And with the coming of August, the enemy's air raids in the Southwestern Pacific reached across the Flores and Sunda Seas to the Southern Regions Co-Prosperity Sphere. This shows, on the one hand, that the enemy, America, is becoming agitated over the still state of conditions on the South Pacific front, and, on the other, that the enemy has started at last to attempt to stir up chaos within our occupied territories. Through this we can see the enemy working feverishly in its counter-offensive against Japan.

"At dawn on August 14, seven four-motored enemy bombers came over Balik Papan, strategic point on the southeastern coast of Borneo, and blindly bombed the place. These planes were forced to flee by our anti-aircraft fire. This raid must be noted in that it was the first raid on Balik Papan on Borneo. Following that raid the enemy appeared again on August 16, and on the next day, August 17. At midnight, August 17, a formation of three four-motored enemy bombers again came over. In this raid numerous hits were made on one of the enemy planes by anti-aircraft fire but Japanese ground establishments too sustained some, although slight, damage.

Macassar Scouted

"Meanwhile, a separate enemy unit, made up of large-type bombers came over seven times to scout Macassar in Celebes but were repulsed by gunfire from the ground. Before that, on June 23, ten enemy planes had raided Macassar.

"The raids on Balik Papan and Macassar, it goes without saying, were carried out from bases in northern Australia The distance to these points from northern Australia amounts to a round-trip mileage of about 2,200 nautical miles, making such raids considerably long-range bombings. The enemy, as these examples indicate, is aiming at economic strongholds, and though its movements are still guerrilla-like, they cannot be slighted.

"Against these furtive enemy operations we have been carrying out frequent and telling raids on Port Darwin, the enemy's foremost stronghold in Northern Australia. From April to the present about ten raids have been carried out, with the number of enemy planes shot down there reaching 80. But the enemy is concentrating furiously on defending Darwin, several air bases such as Brocks Creek and Bachelor being built in that area. It is also believed that several hundred planes have been concentrated there. In this manner, the enemy's raids on our bases in the Southwestern Pacific gradually increased in scale. Taking Maykor in the Aru Islands as an example, it is found that on August 21, six bi-motored fighters came over and on the afternoon of August 30, another six bi-motored fighters came to raid that island.

All Raiders Downed

"These raiding enemy planes were met by our fighters, and the six planes which appeared on August 21, were all shot down, while those which came over on August 30 were repulsed after two were shot down. As can be seen from this, in the Southwestern Pacific too the form of air fighting is gradually becoming serious. What we should note most at the present in regard to this area is that the enemy's raids are extending to economic strongholds of our Southern Regions Co-Prosperity Sphere and that the raids are gradually becoming large-scale; these two points must be noted.

"These facts show that the enemy in that area is gradually turning from guerrilla-like, furtive operations to a real counter-offensive, and we must watch developments in the fighting there with critical care.

"I will repeat here that in the Southwestern Pacific area our Southern Regions Co-Prosperity Sphere and the enemy's foremost stronghold Australia lie facing each other. And the complete building of this Southern Regions Co-Prosperity Sphere is indeed one of the great aims of this present sacred war. It is clear that the enemy's raids in this area are being carried out with the aim of obstructing the construction of our Southern Regions Co-Prosperity Sphere. That is because the complete building of the Southern Regions Co-Prosperity Sphere is indeed the thing which will give us an invincible position and deal a fatal blow to the enemies, America and Britain.

Predictions Not Allowed

"As a result of the Quebec conference which ended on August 24, there is something which does not allow for predictions on the way America and Britain will move against us, and further, when we think of the situation in which it is reported that with the September 9 surrender of the Badoglio government of Italy a part of the Italian fleet threw itself into the arms of the anti-Axis camp, it is common sense to expect the enemy's counter-offensive and insidious machinations to become intensified in the southwestern Pacific. We must work for the swift completion of the building of the Southern Regions Co-Prosperity Sphere and at the same time co-operate with the various peoples of the Southern Regions to smash the enemy's counter-offensive and machinations and thus drive forward on the great road to victory."

AOKI PRAISES CHINA UNDER NEW SETUP

(Continued from Page 1)

that as in other countries it has two sides, materials and currency. From the point of view of materials, the greatest cause of the mounting tendency of prices in China is the fact that due to the freezing order of America and Britain and to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, goods ceased to flow into Shanghai from foreign countries which had been wont to send there large quantities of low-priced goods. As for production in China, it is hampered by the fact that peace and order is not firmly established in the country as hostilities are still going on in other parts of China. The relations with communication and transportation and the failure of the collection and delivery systems to function effectively, a condition unavoidable in wartime, are also factors responsibile for the scarcity of goods which is another great cause of the mounting tendency of prices.

Control over the operations of collecting, marketing, and delivering goods does not work out as smoothly as it does in Japan. That the system for control of prices in China does not work so effectively as in Japan is another large factor in the price question in China.

From the point of view of currency, a certain amount of expansion in currency is unavoidable in countries at war. The increase in currency in China is due largely to the fact that the system of savings is not so widely enforced in China as it is in Japan and does not work as smoothly. Thus the currency in China is quite unstable.

Apart from these fundamental causes, there are sundry factors, including the racial character peculiar to China. It seems a fact that the tendency for people in China to come under the influence of propaganda of other countries regarding the world situation and the habit of going far in speculation peculiar to the residents of Shanghai are also factors responsible for the price difficulty in China. That something is left undone in the matter of withdrawing currency is the greatest cause of the rapidity with which prices are rising in China as compared with Japan. As for the measures for solving the price problem in China, they should include the rationalization of the delivery of goods and the effective utilization of goods, in addition to the increase of the output of farm products, which would end the anxiety felt by the people about the food situation, and the establishment of various industries, especially those for the production of commodities of daily necessity, in Shanghai and other places. The best way to solve the problem is to increase the supplies of materials by utilizing the productive power of China with its vast resources of materials, an undertaking in which Japan will cooperate.

Question: Recently, buying up of cotton yarn and cloth was carried out in Shanghai. This step is believed as an outcome of the policy to check prices from going up. Is the subsequent price tendency there falling?

Answer: The compulsory buying carried out by the National Government of China early in August and Japan's cooperation with that Government in the same step (although the Japanese action was not based on compulsory buying) mean an exceedingly strong price and materials policy enforced by that Government and salutary example of Sino-Japanese economic cooperation. As regards this policy, the majority of the Chinese as well as the Shanghai people are very grateful. This, all considered, is a great success of the political power of the National Government. The effects are far-reaching. Already, prices of yarn and cloth have gone off considerably and are nearing the standard prices. If the National Government positively utilizes these bought-up goods for buying agricultural products and other necessary materials, the effect will be far more pronounced than ever on the accumulation of materials and the control of prices. Psychologically, too, such a policy will have satisfactory results in that the public will be led to anticipate the price control to be enforced in the future. This naturally seems to impress the Chinese that a mere speculation to, which they used to resort in the past, will bring no profit.

Question: The foodstuff problem is most important for stabilizing civil life and popular mind. While Central China is generally self-sufficient in foodstuffs, North China is otherwise. Please tell us about the North China situation centering on the foodstuffs problem.

Answer: The food problem is important from the point of view of stabilizing the public mind as a political measure, solving the price problem, and carrying out various industrial plans. Statistics show that North China suffers from a scarcity of food unless it receives supplies from other regions. This is the reason why Japan has been cooperating with the North China Political Affairs Commission in increasing the production of foodstuffs. It is long now since various economic inquiry organs were mobilized to make a fundamental study of the method of solving the problem of increasing the output of foodstuffs in North China and Japan now is cooperating with China in plans to increase the supplies of food to North China. Plans have been enforced to get into North China the cereals of Mengchiang and Manchoukuo and rice from foreign countries. In parallel with these measures efforts are made to rationalize the systems of purchasing and distributing foodstuffs and control speculation in foodstuffs.

Question: We wish to know something about the manner in which North China is contributing to the increase and strengthening of Japan's fighting power.

Answer: The industries and transportation facilities in North China has been making a remarkable development.

Question: The Chungking regime continues to be the tool of America and Britain. It has allowed itself to be a traitor to East Asia. Is the regime showing any sign of repentance at a time when the new policy toward China is unfolding itself?

Answer: The present affair, as I think, was caused mainly by misunderstanding and lack of understanding. In view of the positions they occupy in the world Japan and China are bound to work together. It happened that they were in disagreement on the same matter, and they came to engage in hostilities. But the only course open to them is to cooperate as close neighbors. Today when Japan's new policy toward China is being steadily enforced as a matter of practice, I think that the more intelligent of the people of China will come to forget the misunderstanding of the past and begin to think seriously of the future of East Asia.

Three Sons of Civil Aviation Pioneer Training to Win Air Victories in War

Among the still living pioneers of Japan's civilian aviation may be mentioned Yukiteru Ozaki, son of Yukio Ozaki. He was the only student to enroll in the first aeronautics class conducted by the Teikoku Hiko Kyokai, at present the Dai Nippon Hiko Kyokai (Japan Aviation Association). Now the three sons of the pioneer flyer have all followed in the father's footsteps and are preparing to wing their way for brilliant aerial achievements in the war.

Although the two younger sons, twins, had obediently followed the father's persuasion to aspire for the skies, the eldest son had, contrary to Yukiteru's ardent expectations, preferred to take up the study of liberal arts. However, the war opened the way for students to enter the arena of the skies, and true to blood, the eldest son volunteered for the students' reserve air corps of the Navy and has begun his training from September 13.

The proud father saw the son off to the training quarters and seemed tremendously happy. "The two younger boys are now flying skillfully. In fact they have beaten me on the job. The eldest will soon get his wings too, and he assured me that he's going to down the enemy planes, surely and in large numbers."

The Younger Boys

The two younger boys, Yukiyoshi and Yukihiro, upon finishing the fourth year of Seisoku Middle School entered the Ministry of Communications' flyers training institute at Inba in the autumn of 1941. Last fall they received their ranking as second class aviators, and acted as assistant instructors for a while at Kyoto training fields. Then, in August of this year, they entered the Matsudo higher training institute to receive the finishing touches, and will emerge as full-fledged first class pilots upon the completion of their training there.

Yukiteru Ozaki, the father's passionate yearning for the skies far back in 1913 broke all restraints when opportunity was offered for civilian training in aviation by the Teikoku Hiko Kyokai, and in spite of Yukio Ozaki's remonstrance that school be finished first Yukiteru would not be dissuaded from his resolve. The graduation flight two years later consisted of a run on a Morris-Farman between Tokorozawa and the Aoyama parade grounds in Tokyo.

By 1924 Yukiteru had flown all over Japan, calling on the youth to arise and aspire for the skies. He had loudly acclaimed "The youths must rise, when American, French and British planes are making their way into our skies. If there is money to erect arches to welcome the American planes, why not use that money to experiment on aeronautics? It may be that this might be a test flight for the American planes to see in what manner they can invade the Japanese skies. The skies offer a vast vista of opportunities for the youths."

The difficulty-beset path traveled by the father "eagle" and the supreme sacrifice which the son "eaglets" are now prepared to make will help Japan make an incessant and unflinching onward advance.

Bangkok Bolsters Monetary System

(Continued from Page 1)

for the establishment of wartime economy was both necessary and effective. The aims of the new law are to (1) control inflation, (2) strengthen the credit of banks and other credit institutions, (3) effect the absorption of public bonds and (4) strengthen the status of the Central Bank of Thailand.

As a result of the enforcement of the Control Law, loans which are not strictly necessary from the point of view of wartime economy or loose investments will be reduced as much as possible and the strengthened credit of banks and other credit institutions will curb the more or less existing tendency among Thai people and Chinese residents to convert money into goods. The deposits thus secured are to be used for the absorption of public bonds.

The Central Bank of Thailand, of course, will play the major role in exercising the required control. As 50 per cent of all the cash reserves of the banks throughout the country, always excepting the banks of cooperative associations, are to be held as deposits by the Central Bank of Thailand, as the ratio of public bond holdings is to be recommended by the Central Bank upon being consulted by the Finance Ministry thereon and, moreover, as the officials for the administration of the Control Law are to be chosen from among the competent staff members of the Central Bank, the status of the bank will be markedly raised as befits its name as well as its substance.

FIASCO IS PLAYED UP BY NEUTRAL PRESS

Spanish and Swiss Papers Headline Anti-Axis Reverses In South Italy

Special to the Nippon Times,

MADRID, September 15.—The defeat and retreat of the Anglo-American forces in the Gulf of Salerno was recounted under banner headlines in all Spanish papers here.

The Alcazar headlines: "The Germans Reconquer Wide Areas In Italy."

The Informaciones states, "None had dared to prophesy the defeat of the anti-Axis troops in the Salerno and Naples areas, considering the events of the recent days and weeks. The German forces, inspired by an incomparable fighting spirit, caused the anti-Axis forces to withdraw. The battles of Naples and Salerno are fast approaching their conclusions and the anti-Axis are for the first time meeting up with the full fighting power of the crack German troops."

According to the Pueblo, "The reaction of the German armed forces in Italy is proof of the fact that the Germans still possess the same elasticity and fighting power as in the Polish and Norwegian campaigns."

Reports from Basle and Geneva indicate the Swiss papers are also fully aware of the import of the war situation in Italy and the liberation of Benito Mussolini.

The National Zeitung writes in its main story that the Anglo-Americans lost precious time which is being used by the Germans to consolidate its gains. It observes that the conclusion can be drawn that the anti-Axis forces were counting on the use of the airfields in upper Italy from which to attack the south and southwest Reich. It is the opinion of the paper that the war in Italy would last a long time.

The liberation of Mussolini, comments the Tribune of Lausanne, was an outstanding proof of the efficacy of the German paratroops and SS Formations in discharging miraculous achievements. It continues that this rescue is a slap in the face of Badoglio and constitutes a serious blow to the Anglo-American plans that had pinned their hopes on Badoglio.

The Courier of Geneva, speaking of the rescue of Mussolini, said that the anti-Axis were so sure of the delivery of Mussolini into their hands that they had already issued a description of the proceedings to be initiated against him. Suddenly the Germans literally dropped out of the skies and succeeded in carrying out their audacious deed. It observed that few would have imagined that behind the words of the Fuehrer in his brief radio statement, alluding to his friendship for Mussolini, such an intention lay hidden.

U.S. TO LIMIT APPLE SALES

More to Be Supplied Processing Plants for War Needs

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—The United States Wartime Food Administration announced that it will soon enforce measures to limit the sale of apples to civilians because of a shortage of crops, states a report from Washington reaching here today. The purpose of this plan would be to channel sufficient quantities to processing plants to meet military and other war requirements.

Meanwhile, another report from Toledo, Ohio, said that a walkout of all maintenance employes caused the closing up of 65 Toledo public schools and kept 45,000 children and 1,200 teachers from school. The report added that the strikers are seeking cost of living adjustments, averaging $30 monthly.

ROYCE GIVEN W. ASIA POST

New U.S. Commander Succeeds Major-General Brereton

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—Major-General Ralph Royce has been appointed as Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces in West Asia, following the transfer of the former Commander-in-Chief Major-General Lewis Brereton to a post elsewhere, the Anti-Axis Headquarters announced today, according to a report from Algiers.

Royce formerly served as Chief of Staff under Lieutenant-General George H. Brett, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southwestern Pacific. Since April 1942, he had been in command of the United States 1st Air Squadron at Long Island, New York.

Nippon Forces Down 60 of Enemy Aircraft

(Continued from Page 1)

trophies consisting of 24 rifles, about 3,000 rounds of ammunition and others.

The Japanese damage was six killed in action.

Enemy Planes Routed

Domei

CANTON, September 15.—Four enemy B-25 planes made a futile attempt to raid Canton shortly after noon on September 14. Intercepting the raiders, Japanese army fighter planes put them to rout with one of them fleeing with black smoke trailing behind it.

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BADOGLIO'S HATRED SEEN TOWARD JAPAN

Fails to Guarantee Safety of Japanese in Rome in Violation Of Agreement

By RINICHI SASAKI

Domei

VENICE, September 15.—After the unconditional surrender of the Badoglio Government to the United States and Britain on September 8, the feeling in Italy toward the Tripartite Alliance turned from bad to worse and the Badoglio regime, which by this time had become a complete Anglo-American puppet, faced Japan and Germany, its Allies till yesterday, with arrogance and coldness. It did not even show the sincerity of guaranteeing the life and property of the Japanese residents in Rome.

In addition, the anti-Axis forces landed in southern Italy and bombarded the coast of Ostia so that the Japanese in Italy were open to grave danger.

More than that, in view of the Badoglio Government's anti-Axis policies and Machiavellian attitude, its official word could not be trusted, so that on September 9 Ambassador Shinrokuro Hidaka, Embassy staff, Army and Navy attaches and the Japanese residents in Rome decided to leave Rome. After burning important papers and code books, the party left Rome in automobiles carrying with them the Imperial Photographs.

After hard and difficult driving, the members reached the Adriatic coast via Perugia and thence passed through Fano, Rimini, Ferrara, and Padua and on September 11 reached Venice safely. The party was made up of 53 persons.

On the escape from Rome, our party wandered often into areas occupied by the Germans and often back into the Italian lines. That was because the German and Italian lines were so completely mixed up. During the trip of 800 kilometers we had to ask our way 30 times. The feelings of the provincial authorities were not so aggravated as those of the urban population. It was noted that some of them denounced the Badoglio regime.

Crafty Methods Used To Administer Colonies

(Continued From Page 4)

tion, agriculture, the land system, stock-breeding, taxation and what not—so much so, indeed, that a controller was often better versed in local affairs than the native headman. He would attend regular meetings of the native villagers in his charge, listen to petitions and, where necessary, make reports and recommendations to his superior. In a word, he was the channel of communication between the ruler and the ruled.

The controller was a "silent power" (stille kracht). He never gave orders directly to natives, but recommendations to his superior, always through native provincial or village mayors. He always acted as a good comrade and sympathetic friend of the native officials and a well-intentioned adviser. To do him honor, he was comparable to a family head of the Oriental type. Backed by his character, knowledge and experience, the controller's advice always carried weight and compelling force.

Ostensibly, the controller acted independently of legal grounds and his advice was not binding on the native officials. In actual fact, however, such advice always had very much of the nature of a command, of compulsion. This subterfuge can best be summed up in the words "gentle coercion" (prentah aloes, zachte dwang).

With this "gentle coercion" as his only weapon, the controller acted with great versatility, efficiency and adaptability. Thus were peace and order maintained. Here we see the characteristic Dutch caution vividly at work. The Dutch believed in, and acted on the axiom, "Prevention is better than cure," and in the controller the Dutch had the best method of prevention. What must not be forgotten, however, is that as long as this Dutch style peace and order were maintained, so long were the native populace denied social and economic progress.

JAVA CULTIVATES BARLEY

Good Harvest Expected From Seeds Imported From Japan

Domei

MALANG, September 13.—Java need no longer worry about barley which was imported from Australia in the pre-war days as the experimental cultivation of Japanese barley in the mountainous sector here has proved to be a great success and is now awaiting harvest next month.

The seeds brought from Japan were sown last April and harvesting is expected to be completed in the middle of October. It is also expected that this experimental cultivation will yield a crop of two tons per hectare.

Gallant Death in Action Of Captain Iwamura Told

Justice Minister's 2nd Son Successfully Fights Off Foe Planes Over Enshih Though His Own Hit, Then Self-Blasts Himself

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, September 15.—The gallant death of Captain Taketoshi Iwamura (then Lieutenant) second son of Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura, in action over Enshih, Hupeh Province on June 6, while inflicting annihilating blows on the American and Chungking air units, will be recorded forever in the annals of the brilliant warfare in the China area.

On June 6, a great aerial formation which left the X X base winged its way over Hupeh Province straight toward Enshih. The enemy's military establishments there were completely blasted according to plan and the Japanese Air Units scored another victory by shooting down a P-40.

On that day, the plane piloted by the late Captain Iwamura, in cooperation with his comrade planes, dashed amidst the enemy unit of seven P-40 fighters. Captain Iwamura's plane pounced upon the first enemy machine and scored a sure hit on the latter's engine, sending it spinning madly down with thick smoke spouting out from its engine. The other enemy planes closed upon Captain Iwamura's, and sent a hail of bullets at it. His plane became riddled with bullet holes, and he himself was evidently shot and the plane began emitting rolling white smoke. Captain Iwamura, however, continued fighting the enemy planes and successfully dispersed them. At last, after having signaled farewell to his comrade planes, his plane sped in the direction of the enemy's military establishments, situated some 80 kilometers east of Enshih. Thus, he blasted his plane and himself.

Official Report on Death

The following official report on the late Captain Iwamura's daring action and his valiant death, written by the unit commander and the company commander, reached his family in Ogikubo, Tokyo on September 14:

"Your son, Taketoshi met a brave death in action on June 6. Ever since his arrival here, he manifested superior skill as a pilot and dauntless spirit of fighting and unbending sense of responsiblity. In the campaigns throughout the battle zone in China, particularly in South China and in Kwangchow Bay, he distinguished himself with his superb skill and courage. In May he was transferred to Central China charged with the mission of dealing death-blows to the American and Chungking air forces which were incessantly launching guerilla warfare.

"On May 8 your son, Captain Iwamura, participated in the bombing attack on an enemy airfield as a unit commander and completely destroyed it, thus successfully shattering the enemy's design to attack the Japanese mainland. From about the latter part of May, the enemy's guerilla activities were intensified, though he usually fled at the first sign of Japanese aircraft. 'Wait and see, we will soon give you a heavy blow,' our warriors used to say unanimously."

Feat Minutely Described

The report then minutely describes the feat accomplished by Captain Iwamura on June 6: "The weather was fine and we waited for orders for action. Presently we received a report that enemy planes had appeared in the Liangshan and Enshih areas. Losing no time, one unit was dispatched to Liangshan and another to Enshih on the mission of carrying out surprise attacks. At that time Captain Iwamura took part in the bombing of Enshih. The unit dashed toward the enemy airfield to assault the barracks situated just to its north. Just then, four enemy P-43 fighters hovering in the air came into sight and another P-44 was visible just taking off. The unit commander, therefore, made the airfield his target and commenced bombing the runway while the other planes under his command gained speed to catch up with the attacking unit which had navigated ahead of the othrs. The P-43's gradually approached our second formation to the latter's left and started firing. Just when our planes were restored to a formation, the third enemy plane opened fire at the plane piloted by Captain Iwamura.

"Captain Iwamura's plane, of a sudden dropped speed, the fact attesting to the hits sustained by him and by some gunners on his plane as well. The enemy plane continued firing from behind, maintaining a lower altitude than that of Captain Iwamura's. However, the enemy machine, hit by a volley of bullets from the other Japanese planes, was finally sent to its doom in the depth of the valley.

Self-Blasts Plane

"Captain Iwamura, then fully realizing the impossibility of returning to the base, resolved to self-blast his plane and suddenly swooped downward and crashed himself against the enemy establishments, some 80 kilometers east of Enshih. Immediately both the plane and himself were completely transformed into a fire ball.

"His bravery and dauntless spirit, which was maintained to his last must have been fostered at home while he was under the care of his parents. It must have been a great joy for Captain Iwamura to meet death in action, but when we think how his parents will miss him we cannot but express our deepest sympathy toward his parents. His manly and dignified attitude when he issued the order to his subordinates still lingers before our eyes.

"The enemy forces, which miscalculated our plan, took it for granted that our units had massed their strength in Enshih and neglected their guard at Liangshan. Liangshan, thereupon was attacked unawares, and 17 P-40's and eight trucks used for transporting supplies were completely smashed, the airfield being set afire. In this campaign, the Japanese Forces scored peerless results by utterly shattering the enemy forces which, as the result of their defeat, retreated into the hinterlands. However, as a unit commander I feel most regretful for the loss of Captain Iwamura and others."

The letter, written by Commander Inoue, further revealed the late Captain Iwamura's sincerity and enthusiasm for his work, and courage and bravery in action, as follows:

"I am well acquainted with the late Captain Iwamura, because I was an instructor at the Army Aviation School when he first enrolled there. As a student he was eager in his studies and I was on various occasions very much impressd by his unbounding spirit of boldness. In X year, when he participated in a practice flight, the weather suddenly turned bad and I ordered all the planes to return immediately. Somehow the order did not reach his plane and he daringly completed the whole course. I was more than moved by his sense of responsibility and superb fighting spirit.

Meet at Front

"Again I met him at the front when he joined my company. He made his debut in X year at the time of the aerial campaign in Canton. I do well remember how thrilled and excited he was just the night before he was scheduled for his first flight at the front. When the enemy's airfield at Kweilin was raided he acted most fearlessly and damaged four large-sized enemy planes in concert with his comrade planes. After the Kwangchow operation he was transferred to North China but with the intensification of the enemy air war in Central China he again returned. On May 8, for the first time he acted successfully as a unit commander.

"Not only was he brave in action, but a model officer as well, always ready to share hardships with his men. He was loved by his fellow-officers and respected by his men. His death is deeply regretted by everybody who was in contact with him."

A fragment of his diary, which follows, reveals his outlook on life and death.

"Being ever confronted with death, we must be always prepared to meet it at any moment. All the Japanese, whether they be in action in the air, on land or behind the guns, must have definite outlooks on life. The right view of life is none other than the determination to serve the State in one body and in one spirit, by discarding individual interest and concern."

DIRE FOOD PAUCITY HITS SOUTH AFRICA

Native Population Suffers Most —Four Reasons Given for Acute Shortage

STOCKHOLM.—Describing the dire food situation prevailing in the Union of South Africa, the correspondent of the Edinburgh paper, Scotsman, revealed in a recent dispatch that an acute shortage was being felt in the supply of meat, maize, butter, eggs, vegetables of all kinds, fruit and other foodstuffs.

The most hard hit was the native population in the cities, where no less than 60 per cent of the native babies were dying of malnutrition.

In explaining the present conditions, the Chief Commercial Adviser to the South African Government mentioned the following four reasons:

1) Farmers were holding back their stocks in expectation of a further rise in prices.

2) A general increase in the consumption of foodstuffs owing to the necessity of feeding the crews of convoys, troops, evacuees and refugees, who arrived in the country.

3) A decrease in production owing to unfavorable weather conditions.

4) Ill effects of a wrong line of policy pursued by the price control committee, which is composed exclusively of factory owners and producers. For selfish reasons they had advocated a decrease in the output of foodstuffs in order to bring about an increase in prices.

Attu Heroes Honored By Yamanashi People At Memorial Service

In memory of the valiant deaths of Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki and 2,000 heroes of Attu Island, a special service was held on Thursday at 2 p.m. under the sponsorship of the Association of People from Yamanashi Prefecture at the Gunjin Kaikan to pray for the peaceful repose of the souls of the fallen heroes. The service was attended by the late Lieutenant-General Yamazaki's younger sister, Mrs. Tsuru Yamazaki, her husband and many others. The service was followed by lectures delivered by Commander Itaru Tashiro, staff member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, and other dignitaries extolling the fighting spirit embodied by the 2,000 heroes of Attu.

HONGKONG INDIANS JOIN

Applicants Flood Registration Office On First Day

Domei

HONGKONG, September 16.—Call for volunteers for the Indian National Army headed by Subhas Chandra Bose was commenced yesterday by the Hongkong chapter of the Indian Independence League in reply to the enthusiastic requests of the patriotic Indian nationals here.

Registration of able-bodied males between the ages of 18 to 35 was started and the officials in charge were deeply moved by the zealous response of the applicants, who swarmed to the registration office from early morning on the initial day.

MUSSOLINI SEES FARINATI

Confers With Former Fascist Party Secretary at Cremona

Domei

ZURICH, September 14.—Il Duce conferred with Roberto Farinati, former Chief Secretary of the Fascist Party, at Cremona prior to his departure, for a conference with Chancellor Adolf Hitler at the Fuehrer's Headquarters.

Press circles opine that, simultaneous with his proclamation for the foundation of the new Fascist National Government, Duce Mussolini will probably avow non-recognition of the Italian puppet regime and also profess abrogation of the unconditional surrender to the anti-Axis forces.

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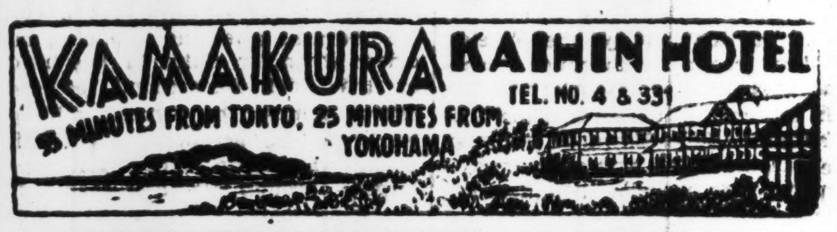

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1943

Italy's Defection and the Balkans

The Italian Peninsula is not the only region where intelligent anticipation of Italy's defection has given the Germans ample opportunity to consolidate their position. In the Balkans also, not only have the Germans been able to take adequate measures to forestall any adverse effects of Italy's surrender, but in many respects they have been able actually to strengthen their military position. Just as the Germans moved with amazing swiftness to take over all the important strategic positions in Italy proper, in the Balkans likewise the Germans have quickly completed all necessary measures to strengthen the stability of that area.

Responding to the German commander Field Marshal Baron von Weichs, the Italian commanders in the Balkans have already disarmed the Italian Eastern Army based at Tirana in Albania and the Italian Eleventh Army at Athens, while the German forces have effected a rapid advance to the Dalmatian and Albanian coasts. The replacement of Italian forces of doubtful fighting efficiency with German units of proven ability has actually strengthened the defense of this region. Consequently whatever may be the plans contemplated by the enemy regarding landing operations in the Balkans, they will be confronted by perfect preparations which have already been completed.

While it is easy to imagine that the political upheaval which broke out in Italy on July 25 and the subsequent defection of that country from the war may have affected Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and the other Balkan states to some extent, it is now clear that perfect calm has been restored. The effective measures which the Germans have taken in Italy, the restoration of the Fascist regime, the spectacular rescue of Mussolini, and the formidable German counter-offensive which has put the Anglo-American forces in southern Italy into an extremely difficult position have all served to reassure the countries of the Balkans. These accomplishments, coupled with the completion of precautionary preparations by the Germans in the Balkans, have served to restore calm in the Balkan states. This fact is clearly attested by the attitudes now being manifested by the various Balkan governments.

Field Marshal Antonesco has reaffirmed Rumania's resolve to prosecute the war in closest cooperation with Germany; Hungary remains unshaken in her attitude of collaboration with Germany; and it is regarded as certain that Bulgaria under Regent Cyril will adhere to her policy of cooperation with Germany. Above all, in Croatia where the formation of the enemy's prospective second front is likely to be attempted, the people are delighted that Italy's surrender has enabled them to free themselves from the unequal treaty by which Italy had sliced out Dalmatia from Croatia. The Croatians are, therefore, more than happy at the recent turn of events and are thoroughly determined to fight on Germany's side to regain their freedom and independence.

Thus, thanks to the powerful defense measures established by Germany and to the wise policies adopted by the various Balkan governments, the Balkans retain their stability and will continue to play an important role as a supply base for Germany. As for the infestation of the mountain regions of the former Jugoslavia by Communist bandits and the guerilla forces under Mihailovich, whose activities were reported to have become rampant at the time of Italy's surrender, a punitive campaign by joint German-Bulgarian forces is rapidly bringing the situation under control. Hence all the enemy's machinations and propaganda aimed at instigating unrest in the Balkans have been effectively frustrated.

Under these circumstances, if the Anglo-American forces should ever attempt to make a landing in the Balkans, it is obvious that it will be smashed by a powerful German counter-offensive. The developments of the past few days have made the defense of the Balkans more secure than ever before.

East Asia Unshaken

Remarkable evidence of the unshakable solidarity of the nations fighting at Japan's side is seen in the firm, undismayed, cool attitude of the Greater East Asiatic nations to the recent treachery of Pietro Badoglio. The swift, unhesitating condemnation voiced by China, Manchoukuo, Thailand and Burma of this traitorous act and their unanimous reiteration of their determination to fight harder than ever to win victory in this war are heartening indications of the indivisible unity of these countries.

The leaders of the Greater East Asiatic nations are fully aware that no matter what has happened in Italy, the Axis Powers are still invincible, still capable of administering the final defeat to the Anglo-Americans in the fighting to come.

Referring to the quick action of the Reich forces in bringing three-fourths of Italy under their control and the spectacular rescue of Benito Mussolini, Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit Wathakan at a recent press conference in Bangkok declared: "My firm belief that the surrender of Italy has proven of no advantage to the anti-Axis camp has hereby been verified, and my confidence in ultimate Axis victory, unalterably held since the outbreak of the war, has been doubly strengthened."

In the same vein, Head of State Ba Maw of Burma declared on Sunday: "The capitulation of the Badoglio government will not serve as an obstacle to the Germans; rather, it is proving beneficial. Through this the Germans have been able to gain a new battlefield to destroy the expeditionary forces of America and Britain in the war to smash Anglo-American imperialism . . . The Badoglio government's betrayal of the Tripartite Alliance has served to increase further new Burma's determination in fighting Anglo-American imperialism. It is the duty of the entire Burmese people to history to make Burmese independence solid and unshakable."

The leaders, people and press of each of the East Asiatic nations have given similar indications of their unshaken confidence in victory. And it is significant that these nations have all acted in consonance with Japan in taking effective measures to counteract the betrayal of Badoglio by immediately carrying out the disarming of Italian troops and the detention of Italian warships and vessels in various parts of East Asia as well as the taking over of Italian rights and interests and the protective surveillance of Italian non-combatants. There have been no arguments, no futile discussions as to what should be done. Action has been swift and unhindered, based on the Japanese Government's declaration concerning the Badoglio debacle.

It is interesting to note that East Asia as a whole has not wasted its energy in fuming anger over Badoglio's treachery but rather has expressed sympathy for the plight of the Italian people. The measures taken toward the Italians in this part of the world have been considerate, sympathetic and protective. And because this is so, many Italians have already repudiated the Badoglio government and have expressed complete support of the new Fascist National Government under the leadership of Benito Mussolini. These Italians have been made more aware than ever of the true fighting power of Greater East Asia under the leadership of Japan. One Italian commander in China in turning over his arms to the military authorities expressed the hope that the weapons would "be of use in defeating the Anglo-Americans," pointing out that they have been and continue to be the common enemies of Japan, Germany, new Italy and the other nations on the Axis side.

The attitude prevailing throughout Greater East Asia is the same attitude found in the joint Japan-Reich declaration issued on Wednesday: "The Government of the Empire of Japan and the Government of Greater Germany are determined, jointly with all the measures at their disposal, to carry on the War to the victorious conclusion."

A Year Ago Today

September 17, 1942

In the Chungking regime's seventh war zone where the number of deserters is daily mounting, a new compulsory youth requisition system called the village defense system was instituted. According to the system, the whole village is held responsible for evasion and desertion. Families without younger members fitted for conscription are forced to donate up to 30 yuan.

Decline Of the British Navy

By VICE-ADMIRAL ICHIRO SATO
(From the Kuzureyuku Eiteikoku Nijunen-shi)

Part I

The British Navy was once so powerful as to rule the seven seas. At the beginning of the twentieth century, it was still able to maintain unchallenged its two-Power standard. What is its present state, then?

The Pacific and the Indian Oceans have already passed under the command of the Japanese Navy and it is no exaggeration to say that nowhere in these oceans is the Union Jack now visible. India and Australia are cut off from the outer world. Worse still, India itself is trying to shut its door upon the Britons.

In the Atlantic, her marine transportation business is being barely maintained with the aid of the American navy, though her shipping is subject to heavy losses from German submarine attacks. Above all, Britain is living in dread of the invasion of her own land—a fear which she has not experienced in modern times except in the Napoleonic days. In the present war, we have seen many conclusive evidence of the decline of the British navy, but before proceeding to analyze its causes, let me first review the vicissitudes of the British navy since the beginning of the twentieth century.

Vicissitudes of British Navy

According to the Brassey's Naval Annual, the leading naval Powers with their total tonnages of battleships and armored cruisers of under 20 years old (including those under construction) were as follows in 1900:—

Britain	961,160
France	425,560
Russia	324,445
America	246,619
Italy	208,282
Germany	176,530
Japan	150,580

Japan was then actively engaged in the work of expanding her Army and Navy to provide against Tsarist Russia who had been adopting an arrogant attitude toward her. In America, President Theodore Roosevelt, a strong advocate of the big navy policy and a staunch supporter of Mahan, was pursuing his naval policy vigorously. In Germany, Wilhelm was engrossed in the construction of a big navy, with the loyal collaboration of Admiral Tirpitz. Needless to say, the Germany navy was the cause of Britain's deepest concern at the beginning of the twentieth century.

German Naval Policy

Two years after his accession to the Throne, Wilhelm II forced Bismarck into retirement and embarked on his policy in which special importance was attached to the increase of the naval strength. His enthusiastic exertions gradually bore fruit. The Reichstag, which rejected a measure for the building of two cruisers in 1897, passed the following year the first fleet bill providing for the construction of seven battleships and 19 cruisers. It was, however, the second fleet bill of 1900 which alarmed Britain into a keen naval competition with Germany. This measure provided for the construction of 19 battleships and 52 cruisers, the work spread over twenty years, and on the completion of this scheme, Germany, who then stood sixth on the list of the naval Powers of the world, would have risen to second place.

Britain had for many years been following what was called the two-Power standard, according to which she kept herself equipped with a naval strength capable of meeting the onslaught of the combined naval forces of France and Russia, which then ranked second and third respectively. Germany's industrial progress and the Kaiser's world and naval policies, however, now compelled a new orientation in Britain's foreign policy, and her new naval policy was that she should possess a naval strength at least 60 per cent larger than that of Germany.

The abandonment by Britain of the two-Power standard principle was the proverbial straw which showed the direction of the wind. It was the first manifestation of the sign of decline in the sturdy spirit of the Britons who had formerly had an absolute faith in the command of the seven seas and in the superiority of the naval strength of their country.

Proposal Turned Down

Later, each country, from its own point of view, sought a rapprochement with the other. There were especially indications that Britain tried to reach an understanding of some sort with Germany in regard to the naval problem. Insofar as it concerned her navy, however, Germany refused to make the slightest concession. Both the Kaiser and Admiral Tirpitz held stoutly to the view that possession of a navy strong enough to compel respect from Britain was an essential pre-requisite for Anglo-German friendship.

In April, 1902, the German Government announced its readiness to reduce the program for the building of battleships, destroyers and submarines. At the Hague Peace Conference of the following year, Britain proposed that the idea of contraband of war should be abandoned, and in 1909 she drew up the Declaration of London, which was denounced by a section of British opinion as "the marine law of German-make." Not that Britain adopted a weak-kneed policy all along, however.

In the sphere of armament expansion, the British Government announced the establishment of a new naval base at Firth of Forth on the occasion of the introduction of the naval estimates for 1903, and in the same year the keel was laid for the first dreadnought. Two years later, a conference was held between British and French military and naval experts on the understanding that their discussions had no binding force on their respective Governments. There was also Haldane's reform of the military system which stood Britain in good stead in the first World War.

Fateful Year of 1908

With Anglo-German relations sometimes improved and sometimes worsened in the interval, the year 1908, one of the fateful years before the Great War, was ushered in. It was in this year that the Anglo-German struggle for naval supremacy assumed an acute phase. It was also in this year that the Balkan situation became critical. That there was close connection between these two phenomena is clear from German and Austrian official documents.

In March of the same year, the Kaiser's letter to the British First Lord of Admiralty aroused much feeling in both countries. About a month later, the Reichstag approved a new naval program shortening the age-limit of substitutes for battleships and fixing the number of capital ships built annually at four.

On August 11, when the Kaiser received in audience Sir Charles Hardinge, a member of King Edward's retinue, he refused even to consider the possibility of naval reduction even to consider the possibility of naval reduction. The Kaiser curtly told Sir Charles that it was out of the question for him to discuss with the Government of another country the naval building plan which had already been legally sanctioned and whose execution was now a matter of national prestige. He declared that he would rather prefer war.

The details of this interview were given publicity by the Kaiser, and in a week diplomatic circles in Vienna were astir with the report. At an important Cabinet meeting held in Vienna on August 19 to discuss the Bosnia-Herzegovina problem, practically all Cabinet Ministers present asked whether Germany would support the projected annexation. To this inquiry, the Foreign Minister replied with much assurance that Germany's support was certain in view of the fact that the Kaiser rejected King Edward's proposal. He was, indeed, so sure of Germany's support that he even though it unnecessary to report the annexation to the Kaiser before its official publication. The annexation of the two regions took place on October 4.

Blow to Britain

This act of annexation was a severe blow to those people in Britain who had been under the impression that their country could play the decisive role in the settlement of the European situation without risking her own peace. It also shook the foundations of the tradition of regard for the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire which had been observed tacitly since the Berlin Conference, engendering the tendency to wrest "compensation" at the sacrifice of the Empire, to give rise to a hopelessly confused state of affairs.

The British Admiralty, which had reluctantly curtailed its expenditure for the past few years at the behest of the Cabinet, drew up a program in 1909 for the immediate construction of four super-dreadnoughts and for the commencement of work on two more at the beginning of 1910. The pacifists within the Cabinet including Lloyd George and Winston Churchill were of the opinion that there was no warrant for the construction of more than four ships and they vehemently attacked the Admiralty for what they believed to be its erroneous view on Germany's naval construction program. Their attacks were so severe that the resignation of McKenna, the First Lord of Admiralty, was at one time considered imminent.

(To Be Continued)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Truth alone shall have the
mastery,
Untruth never:

They, the Wise,
Whose End is already achieved,
Tread only the pathway of Truth,
The pathway divine:

It leadeth the traveller on,
Unswervingly on,
To Truth's own home.

PROFILES

• • •

Katsunosuke Shimada

(From the Nippon Sangyo Keizai)

Perhaps the only man in the world who has successfully mixed tiger hunting and business is Katsunosuke Shimada, member of the Central Committee on Price Formation. This bizarre occurrence happened when Mr. Shimada was negotiating a deal in French Indo-China as a representative of the Mitsui interests. Not that Mr. Shimada is habitually given to this rather dangerous avocation, but it is highly revealing that he does not balk at obstacles that would make most businessmen give up without further argument.

The tiger hunting incident is, however, only an incident in a career which has been rather the reverse of colorful. Years of good hard work has been the lot of Mr. Shimada. And it is not for his colorful personality that he is especially known, but rather for a certain cool, scientific precision of intellect. Physically he is a small man, and he has that uncanny ability of finding opportunity where none apparently existed before. Take for instance the way he handled the problem of Hongay coal from French Indo-China.

This problem cropped up soon after his graduation from the Tokyo Foreign Language School where he had majored in French, when he was working for Mitsui Bussan as Chief of the Hongkong branch office. At that time Hongay coal was known more for its uselessness than for anything else. Research workers had been blind to its immense possibilities. As an article of import its value was absolutely nil; that is to say it was until Mr. Shimada discovered that it was good as fuel for battleships and merchant ships, and that it made superlative material for briquets and carbide.

When he was head of the London Offices of the Mitsui Bussan, he was known for his commercial acumen as a dealer in raw silk. And while the clever way in which he got rid of the surplus shipping cluttering up Japan's docks after the first World War, is known to only a choice few, it shows that he can handle other things besides his speciality—coal—with equal facility and success.

Mr. Shimada first became known as a man to watch during the days when he was Chief of the Moji Branch in the Mitsui Bussan Office. At that time the country was facing a coal crisis. Mr. Shimada rose to the occasion and taking over the entire responsibility on his own shoulders, succeeded in bringing stability to the Kyushu coal world.

Some time after the foregoing incident when Mr. Shimada was head of the Coal Department of the Mitsui Mines, the Kyushu mining world fell to scrapping. Mr. Shimada was again called for, and largely through his instrumentality a gentleman's agreement was reached and everything was set to rights.

As a Mitsui man Mr. Shimada amply demonstrated his ability. Now that he has become one of the leaders of the nation's industries as member of the Committee on Price Formation and Committee member of the Economic Council, with the Hokkaido Coal Shipping Company, the Nippon Takushoku Norin Company and the Tropical Industries Company under his direct control, there is no reason for doubting that his success in his new position will not be even more brilliant than that during what may be called his apprenticeship days with Mitsui.

Mr. Shimada's outlook on industry might be summed in his favorite words, "Sound management of enterprise." Concretely this outlook takes the form of coal, the management and maintenance of labor, the improvement of the conditions of coal carriers and improvement of transportation conditions. Mr. Shimada's unremitting efforts for the attainment of these proximate ends is an assurance that "Enterprise in Japan shall be founded on a basis of sound management."

Fruits of Wisdom

Fathers, I think, are most apt to appreciate the excellence and attainments of their daughters; mothers, those of their sons.—Anon.

• • •

The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother.—Bonaparte.

• • •

It is no proof of a man's understanding to be able to confirm whatever he pleases; but to be able to discern that what is true is true, and that what is false is false; this is the mark and character of intelligence. —Swedenborg.

• • •

Rogues are always found out in some way. Whoever is a wolf will act as a wolf; that is the most certain of all things.—Fontaine.

CRAFTY METHODS USED BY FOES TO ADMINISTER DEPENDENCIES

Divide et Impera Was Most Ruthless Form—Dutch Employed System of Indirect Rule

By YOICHI ITAGAKI
(From the Nippon Hyoron)

Two common basic principles have guided the imperialistic Western Powers' aggressive administrative policy toward their Asiatic colonies for the past 350 years. They are the principles of "Divide and Rule" and "Indirect Rule."

The keynote of the first-mentioned principle is the prevention of unity, national and political, of the subject people. Discord or friction, political, economic, religious and social, among them makes an ideal background for the operation of this principle, if such discord or friction, instead of being adjusted or composed, is whetted and intensified. Indeed, the successful operation of the "Divide and Rule" formula is impossible without the existence of an insoluble internal antagonism among the subject people.

In addition, the ruler State must possess sufficient power, military and political, to keep the contending factions in the colony in constant rivalry and to enable them to sustain their respective unity, so that there may be a balance of power.

Of these two requisites, the more important is, of course, the first-mentioned, namely, the existence of an insoluble antagonism among the subject people. In short, the "Divide and Rule" principle rejects a homogeneous society and accepts a heterogeneous society in the colony.

Plural Society

This consideration prompts reference to the so-called plural society. A certain western scholar once pointed out the existence of a plural society as the most conspicuous characteristic of the tropical colonies. A plural society, according to him, is a society in which two or more component elements co-exist under an external political unification. The salient feature of this society is the absence of a common social will, common social needs and a common economic demand. On the other hand, there is a pronounced factionalism. Productive organs exist in scattered units, which is not conducive to a general economic development.

Why was it that such a social structure did not easily crumble? Because it had a racial, class and religious background, of which India and the southern regions offered eminent examples. For instance, in the former Dutch East Indies, there were, according to the 1930 census, 240,000 Europeans, 1,230,000 Chinese and 59,000,000 Indonesians who formed the upper, middle and lower strata, respectively, of society. In Malai the composition was even more complex, for, of a total population of 5,500,000, Europeans, numbering 30,000 occupied the upper stratum and 2,380,000 Chinese and 750,000 Indians the middle stratum, showing that the middle class far outnumbered the lower class made up of natives. Small wonder there should be a common social will or united public opinion in such a society. And since this social structure was wounded to further the imperialistic ends of the ruler States, it refused to go down as long as European rule persisted.

Differences Taken Advantage Of

The racial differences among the indigenous populations were taken advantage of by the ruler States in the organization of the colonial armies and police forces. For instance, in the former Dutch East Indies, troops and policemen were recruited, in the main, from among the Anbonese and Minahassans, who, Christianized, thought themselves the more cultured and would assume an attitude of superiority toward the other native races. The Dutch gave them the highest treatment accorded to natives and flattered them by telling them the Anbon and Minahassa were, in the Dutch eyes, one of the states of the home country.

In India, after the Sepoy mutiny of 1857, the British, apprehensive of further uprisings, organized native army forces by recruiting such minority races as the Gurkhas and Sikhs.

In Burma, only Karens and Shans were recruited for military service, but none of the Burmese who make up the bulk of the population of the country.

Now about the principle of "Indirect Rule." Varied were the motives actuating the establishment of indirect rule by Western powers in the South. The French took to this method of administration by way of recognizing the relative value of Annamese culture, after failing in the policy of assimilation and direct rule. In Malai, it was to camouflage territorial aggrandizement. In the former Dutch East Indies, it was a pretense of respect for traditional native customs and the maintenance of peace and order. In the Philippines and Burma, it was synonymous with a policy of appeasement and cajolery.

Also varied were the forms of indirect rule in the South. In fact, the Southern regions looked like a veritable laboratory of colonial administration, and it would be interesting to make a comparative study of the various forms of indirect rule, but that is the task of the present article. I shall confine myself herein to a review of the indirect rule enforced in the former Dutch East Indies.

Indirect Rule

The genesis of indirect rule in that region is to be found in the East Indies Company. Lacking the necessary funds to pay for products it required or enough strength for coercion, the Company found itself without any other means than the exploitation of the authority of the native princes and chieftains on the one hand and, on the other, the adoption of a policy of non-interference in domestic politics and religion. Moreover, the Company gave support to these princes and chieftains in their despotic rule as long as it served the Company's interests.

In this way, the native princes and chieftains served as a political and economic link between the alien invaders and the indigenous populace and, in course of time, came to combine the double authority as native headmen (Voklkshoofd) and Dutch government agents. The Dutch gave them the title of Boepati or regent.

The principal functions of indirect rule through the regents were (1) rational acquisition of economic interests, the so-called economic rationalism and (2) maintenance of peace and order under native authority and through respect for native religion and customs. The latter function may be called the status quo maintenance formula.

Needless to say, the greatest effect of indirect rule could be expected only when these two functions operated hand in jaw with each other. History shows, however, that, with the changes of the times, the one would be pushed to the forefront and the other would recede to the background and vice versa. For instance, in the days of Mercantilism, economic rationalism and the status quo maintenance principle contradicted with economic evolutionism and indirect rule faded and largely took on the character of direct rule. Even then, the principle of indirect rule was at the bottom of all administrative policies.

Ethical Colonial Policy

When, in the early days of the 20th century, the principle of indirect rule came to be associated with humanitarianism and the racial self-determination doctrine, indirect rule was flaunted as a justification, under the beautiful name of "ethical colonial policy," for imperialistic colonial policy. At that stage, indirect rule took the form of maintaining the native autonomous political system intact so as to keep the native populace in obedience to their own headmen and of retaining actual controlling power by manipulation from behind the scene.

Worthy of special note is Article 118 of the Constitution of the former Dutch East Indies which reads to the effect: "The native population shall be placed under the rule of their own headmen as far as circumstances permit." This provision is based on the obvious truth that every people prefers to have its own rulers. But since indirect rule is, in its essentials, double rule, great pains are required for the coordinated operation of the European and native administrative systems. It was to this end that the Dutch, reputedly past-masters in the art of colonial double administration, devised what was known as the controleur (controller) system.

A controller was a Dutch official who was given the lowest status as a domestic affairs official but who wielded a great political influence over the indigenous populace. It was through his instrumentality that the Dutch policy of indirect rule was successfully operated. The services rendered by him during the 100 years from the time of the inception of the system in 1818 until its abolition in 1922 deserve notice.

Work of 'Controller'

A controller was essentially "the man who worked on the spot." He had at his finger-tips all that was happening in the area in his charge. In order to acquaint himself thoroughly with happenings, great or small, in the community under his jurisdiction, he would travel far and wide on foot and on horseback, mingle with natives night and day making observations in regard to the native mode of living, customs, education, the health situa-

(Continued on Page 3)

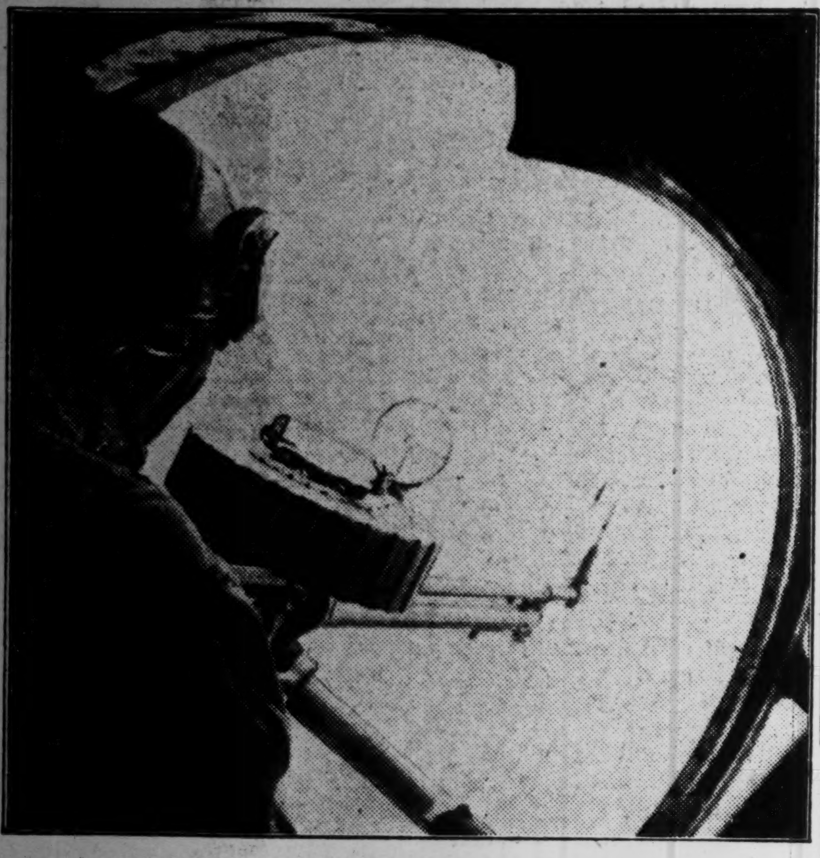
America and Britain Dig Their Graves, Greater East Asia Builds a Paradise

Nippon Times
Evening

Let's Forget Self in This Mighty Common Cause and Fight It Out to the Last

No. 15,977 TOKYO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1943 [illegible] Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight



NOZZLE POINTED ENEMYWARD, a member of the Imperial Air Force scans his surroundings for sight of a new victim. The accuracy and efficiency of the Japanese in air battle are daily made evident by the mounting toll of enemy planes in the struggles that rage over the Southwest Pacific.
(Passed by Navy Ministry)

Press Comments

Friday, September 17
ASAHI—German Success in S. Italy; Soviets and Religion
MAINICHI—Chiang's Red Problem

German Success in S. Italy

ASAHI—The defeat inflicted by the Germans on the Anglo-American forces, especially the American 5th Army, on the Salerno line south of Naples, is extremely reassuring as the first marked indication of the new war situation developing on the European Continent. After a long interval, we have again seen the German blitzkrieg in action. They have occupied Rome, effect the miraculous rescue of Benito Mussolini and have swept the Anglo-American forces before them. The picture is quite vivid and clear-out.

These developments come as good news to both Japan and Germany whose fighting spirit had been aroused rather than depressed by the humiliating surrender of the Italian puppet regime. Il Duce, who has come back as leader of the Fascists, and the Republican Fascist Party that has rallied around him, will certainly be inspired with new courage by the successes at the front, and they will give effective cooperation to the Germans in order to wipe off the dishonor brought to their country by the renegade Badoglio clique.

But the fighting is still continuing. To talk of a second Dunkirk may be a bit too early. The crack German divisions known for their striking power, however, are expected to inflict further damage on the Anglo-American forces and will sweep them into the sea. In a campaign, the occupation of an area, city or a strategic position is naturally important, but it is still more essential to break the fighting stamina of the enemy. Thus, the lesson taught by the Germans to the Anglo-American forces that it is not so easy to take Italy as they had supposed, and the fact that they received a rude knock on the head and suffered many killed or taken prisoner before being beaten back, must affect the fighting spirit of the enemy no little.

In response to Fuehrer's speech on the German policy apropos of Italy, the Germans, thoroughly roused by the treachery of their former ally, are steadily snatching fortune out of misfortune.

Soviets and Religion

ASAHI—That the Soviets should have called a conference of bishops for the first time since the Moscow Revolution certainly constitutes an epoch-making event as suggesting a new turn in the Soviet policy toward religion. In the Stalin Constitution of 1936, however, which was said to inaugurate a new cultural era in the Soviet Union, the freedom of religious worship was affirmed and the campaign against religon based on a militant atheistic policy was moderated. Since the outbreak of the war with Germany the Soviets have sharply accelerated this moderation of their former policy partly to strengthen their ties with the United States and Britain, accepting the prayers for victory organized by the churches and contributions of priests to the defense fund. The intensification of war has further emphasized this tendency, with Premier Josef Stalin having his first interview with the Archbishop of Russia, followed by the convocation of the present conference of bishops and official recognition of the various religious establishments throughout the country.

Epochal as this new turn in policy is, it forms but a link in the chain of the new cultural program adopted by the Soviet Union for the moral mobilization of warring Russia. Since the outbreak of the war with Germany, the Soviets have taken every measure to heighten the Russian sense of patriotism and thus have turned from their fundamental Internationalistic tenets to those of Nationalist or Folkic policy. The new religious policy may be considered part of the moral mobilization program.

Most of the youth of the Soviet Union are atheists but the older generation of Russians, especially old men, and women are deeply religious after the traditional Russian character.

The Kremlin is willing to recognize religion so long as it is not used for the overthrow of the existing regime and remains useful in increasing the fighting strength of the nation. This is a direct indication of the flexible and realistic policy of the Soviet Union.

It should not be overlooked that besides seeking to strengthen its ties with the United States and Britain through Christianity, the Soviet Union is also moving on a colossal plan to link Grecian Catholicism with Pan-Slavism by way of contributing to its Balkan policy. When the new turn in its religious policy is considered in conjunction with the new Pan-Slavism proposed by the Soviet Union since the commencement of hostilities with Germany, the calling of a Pan-Slavic parley in Moscow and the recent deep interest in the Balkan affairs, we can not help linking the reorientation in its attitude toward religion with its Balkan policy. It is in this connection that the conference of bishops is of such international interest.

(Continued on Page 2)

Britain Is Doomed and Compelling U.S. To Join Another War, Says Pearl Buck

Domei

LISBON, September 16.—Pearl Buck, well-known American writer on things Chinese and authoress of The Good Earth, speaking in New York today stressed that Britain is doomed, according to New York reports.

She said that she opposed "any sort of special alliance" of the United States with Britain for that would be handing the people over to the Fascists in America and Britain.

"Those who urge us into a 'special alliance' with the British Empire do not know that Britain is doomed and that she will only force us into another future war," she declared.

GERMANS TAKE PERSANO IN ANNIHILATIVE ATTACK; INVADER FLEET BLASTED

700 Enemy Captives, Vast War Trophies Seized by Victors

Domei

BERLIN, September 16.—It was was announced that Persano, situated on the estuary of the Sele River in the Gulf of Salerno, was taken by storm by German forces, yesterday. More than 700 enemy troops were made prisoners and large quantities of arms and equipment fell into German hands. It is also announced that 17 American tanks were either captured or destroyed.

It is recalled that DNB reported, yesterday, that remnants of American formations had been hemmed in a swampy area adjacent to the south coast of Sale River.

Invader Fleet Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, September. 16.—The Luftwaffe sank four anti-Axis cruisers, one destroyer and another warship, as well as 10 merchantmen totaling 89,000 tons and 15 landing barges in the Gulf of Salerno during the period between September 8 and 15, German military authorities announced today.

Moreover, one cruiser, two destroyers, seven transports totaling 35,000 tons and a large-sized boat were so seriously damaged that their loss must be considered certain.

Moreover, the German air force inflicted severe damages on additional seven cruisers, three destroyers, one patrol boat and numerous landing boats as well as 90 transports totaling 470,000 tons.

Bitter Struggle Admitted

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 16.—The hard fight faced by American forces at Salerno, Italy, was recognized by United States War Secretary Stimson at his press conference today.

"The battle of Salerno is one of the most critical in the Mediterranean operation, and although its outcome is not yet decided the American forces are having a hard fight. The commander at the front line has full confidence," said the Secretary of War.

"The United States forces have no intention whatever of withdrawing from the Salerno area. The damages suffered by anti-Axis forces are great, but reinforcements are arriv-

(Continued on Page 2)

Chiang Buying U.S. Gold To Suppress Inflation

Domei

CANTON, September 16.—In order to suppress inflation, the Chungking regime has decided to purchase gold from the United States with $200,000,000 out of the $500,000,000 loan from Washington, announced Chang Kung-chuan of the Administrative Yuan at the press conference with foreign correspondents today, according to a Chungking broadcast.

On September 6, the Chungking regime lifted the ban on the sales and purchase of gold, but as there is no public market for the transaction in gold, the new policy only affected a few merchants controlling the gold market. As the result, the price of gold further advanced and general commodity prices followed the trend.

To cope with the situation, the Chungking regime has decided to import a huge amount of gold equivalent to $200,000,000 from the United States and undertake the operation of the public gold market.

According to Chang, the £50,000,000 loan secured in Britain is still kept there for future use, no portion of it being yet used.

Marshal Kluge Wounded

Domei

BERLIN, September 16.—Marshal Gunthar von Kluge who directed a glorious campaign in the Orel sector as Commander-in-Chief of the German Forces in that part of the Eastern Front, was wounded in the left arm while inspecting the front line. Paris newspapers published a photograph of Marshal von Kluge with his left arm in a sling, conferring with staff officers, according to reports from Paris.

Cavellero Ends Life; Cannot Bear Treason

Domei

LISBON, September 16.—Marshal Ugo Cavallero, 63, former Commander of the Italian armed forces and Chief of Staff under Il Duce, has committed suicide. Marshal Cavallero was active as one of the Italian military leaders under Mussolini and was arrested when the Badoglio clique seized power. He was released when the Germans occupied Rome, but committed suicide because he was "unable to bear the shameful treason of his country."

RED ARMY HIT IN KUBAN AREA

Soviets Annihilated After Being Cut off, London Raids Pushed

Domei

BERLIN, September 16.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters today announced as follows:

(1) The Red Army made sorties at the Kuban bridgehead and at other points in the southern front area but was repulsed by German forces. The Germans isolated a Red Army unit and annihilated several thousand officers and men, while 600 Soviet soldiers were taken prisoners. The Germans also destroyed 110 tanks and 84 pieces of field artillery and other guns.

(2) On the central front, in the Elinea sector, the Red Army attacked the Germans under cover of powerful tank and air units, but the Germans succeeded in checking the Red Army's advance, or in repulsing them, with telling effect.

(3) On the evening of September 15, a powerful Anglo-American air unit raided western and northwestern France.

(4) On the night of September 15, the Luftwaffe bombed London. Furthermore, one German bomber squadron on September 15 established a record of having shot down 7,000 planes.

Luftwaffe Hits London

Domei

BERLIN, September 16.—German fighter plane units, in cooperation with heavy bombers raided London last night causing heavy conflagrations there, and also bombed a certain point in South England, German authorities announced today.

Southeast Britain Raided

Domei

LISBON, September 16.—The British Air Ministry announced today that, last night, German bomber planes attacked the southeast coast district of England, and dropped bombs on two cities, according to London reports.

The names of the two cities were not revealed, but it is said that the

(Continued on Page 2)

Election in Surabaya Due For Regional Councilors

Domei

SURABAYA, September 15.—The Japanese Military Administration today announced that the first election of regional councilors in Surabaya and its vicinity will take place September 25.

The administration has designated the Surabaya and Modjokerto municipality offices and other provincial administration offices as polling places.

The list of elected members of the regional council will be announced October 1, together with the names of councilors who will be nominated by provincial governors. The first session of the regional council will be held October 4.

The authorities yesterday summoned mayors and provincial governors under their jurisdiction in order to instruct them on the procedure of the forthcoming election.

REGAL POWERS OF SAVOIA GONE, ASSERTS REICH

Right to Existence Lost by Betrayal Act Of King Emmanuele

Domei

BERLIN, September 16.—The German Foreign Office authorities implicitly withdrew recognition of the Italian Royal Family of Savoia as the hereditary heads of that country, in a statement issued today in reference to the announcement, yesterday, by Premier Benito Mussolini on the inauguration of the Republican Fascist Party.

"Authoritative interpretation of Premier Mussolini's declaration should be made by the Premier himself, or the Fascist Party organ concerned," stated the Wilhelmstrasse communique. "We can assert, however, that in view of the latest developments in Italy, especially the attitude taken by the Italian King, it was natural that the Party should have been renamed the Republican Fascist Party.

"Monarchy and the Royal Family of Savoia have been allowed to exist so long as they represented the people. King Emmanuele III, however, betrayed Fascism, the pillar of the Italian people, thus betraying the Italian people themselves. Since the first World War, the Royal Family has depended entirely on the Fascist revolution. Now, Premier Mussolini has cut off his relations with the Royal Family and switched the Fascist Party to a Republican system."

Ricci Made Army Chief

Domei

BERLIN, September 16.—Lieutenant-General Renato Ricci, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the National Defense Volunteer Army, Premier Mussolini announced today in a Government order.

Lieutenant-General Ricci is 47 years old, and was formerly Minister of Corporations, and a member of the Fascist Grand Council.

Denmark Fascists Reform

Domei

BERLIN, September 16.—The Fascist Party at Copenhagen, Denmark, was revived yesterday, following reassumption of the leadership of the Italian Fascist Party by Premier Mussolini, according to reports from Copenhagen.

Indians in Burma Keyed For Independence Move

Domei

SHONAN, September 16.—"With the dynamic personality of Subhas Chandra Bose leading the march to Delhi, total mobilization of Indians in East Asia will be possible soon," declared H.P. Mukherjea, member of the Burma Territorial Committee of the Indian Independence League, at present visiting here to study local conditions.

"In the wake of Japanese occupation of Burma came inter-racial harmony which had been destroyed by Britain's policy of "Divide and Rule,'" he said, adding that "the Japanese authorities, by creating an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence, have brought about perfect peace and amity among the various races in Burma.

"Dr. Ba Maw, immediately upon assumption of leadership of Burma, assured all Indians that he and his people would give them every facilities for the liberation of India.

"The Indians in Burma are keyed up to a high patriotic pitch and are preparing in thousands to enlist in the Indian National Army.

"Since Chandra Bose has taken up leadership in the independence movement, nothing can stem its progress and ultimate realization."

Lectures on Nippon-Go Due for Hue, Indo-China

Domei

HANOI, September 15.—In view of the growing desire of the Annamese to study Nippon-go, lectures on the Japanese language will be started on October 1 at Hue, capital of Annam, by the Hue Branch of the Nippon-go Propagation Society in French Indo-China.

The project is supported by, the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in French Indo-China.

The move was instituted despite the fact that Nippon-go lectures are being conducted at Chinese schools in Hue.

Imperial Planes Continue Gaining Heavy Enemy Toll In Southwest Pacific War

Enemy Attacks on Nanchang, Tonking Firmly Repelled

Domei

HANKOW, September 15.—Detailed reports of the enemy raid over Nanchang area in Kiangsi Province yesterday afternoon, in which the Japanese positions were machine-gunned by two United States Planes, revealed that both of these enemy planes were shot down by Japanese anti-aircraft batteries at Howtienkai situated 25 kilometers south of Nanchang.

Another formation of six enemy B-25 North American bombers escorted by ten P-40 fighters, early this morning, appeared over the Hankow-Wuchang area, but encountering the fierce counter-attack by Japanese fighters fled after blindly dropping bombs on Chinese residential quarters.

Pursuing the fleeing enemy planes the Imperial Army interceptors engaged the enemy over Sienning and Chihfang situated 25 kilometers south of Hankow and shot down three P-40's. All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

3 Downed Over Tonking

Domei

JAPANESE BASE, September 15.—Details of the unsuccessful raid carried out by units of the American air force in China over Tonking in French Indo-China yesterday afternoon in which three enemy raiders were shot down were revealed by the commanding officer of the Japanese base.

Five Consolidated B-24's which made up the enemy bombing formation, taking advantage of the perfect weather, attempted to raid Tonking area to 4:00 p.m. he disclosed.

The Japanese air force intercepted the enemy before they had a chance to reach their objectives and immediately challenged the invaders.

Immediately after engaging the enemy, one of the giant B-24's started tailspinning toward Doson from a height of 4,000 meters emitting fire and heavy smoke. As it plunged into the sea, a pillar of fire rose more than 200 meters.

The enemy bombers then hastily unloaded their missiles over rice paddies and fields and attempted to escape. The Japanese planes gave chase and shot down one enemy bomber near Haiduong and downed still another forty kilometers north of Hanoi.

Many enemy air pilots were seen "bailing out" of their burning planes in parachutes. Some, in utter excitement were seen jumping out without parachutes. The remaining two enemy planes were riddled with bullets and were seen speeding into the screening squall emitting thin streaks of white smoke.

Symphony by Japanese, Filipinos Set in Manila

Domei

MANILA, September 15.—An evening of Japanese-Filipino symphony featuring the musical masterpieces of the two nations will be held on September 18 under the auspices of the Japan Cultural Society beginning at 5:30 o'clock at the Metropolitan Theater.

The program includes "Tagabukid" (Men from Field) and "Medaling Araw" (Dawn), compositions by Antonio Buenaventura, noted Filipino composer; second and third parts of the "Suite Japonoise" by Koscak Yamada and vocal rendition of "Kojo no Tsuki" and "Jogashima no Ame" by Fely Vallejo, soprano, accompanied by the New Philippines Symphony Orchestra. Professors Hajime Ichikawa and Antonio Buenaventura will wield the baton.

Meanwhile, tickets for "La Traviata" musical presentation which will be held on September 27 at the Metropolitan Theater, are selling fast proving the growing interest among the Filipinos for classic music as contrasted to the lessening popularity of cheap American jazz.

Germans Disarm Italians

Domei

BERLIN, September 16.—The Italians 18th Army in the Balkans has been disarmed, and all military equipment taken over by German forces, according to German military authorities.

North Chishima Raid 'Costly Trial,' Admits Navy Secretary Knox

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 15.—United States Secretary of Navy Colonel Frank Knox declared that the recent raid by American planes on North Chishima in Japan "was a costly trial," according to a San Francisco broadcast made at 8 a.m. today. The United States Navy Department admitted that of the heavy bombers that raided North Chishima ten planes failed to return; thus, giving out fairly accurate results despite its usual method of announcing American losses far below actual figures.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 15.—The loss of armaments by the United States forces in the Sicilian campaign was announced as follows by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., in his speech given in Washington today urging the American public to purchase the third war bond:

"In the Sicilian campaign, arms destroyed totaled 46 per cent of 5.7 mm. guns, 13 per cent of 15.7 mm. trench mortars, 54 per cent of 3.7 mm. machine-gun mountings, 36 per cent of 5.7 mm. gun mountings, 22 per cent of 1.5 mm. trench mortar mountings and 8 per cent of middle-sized tanks."

PEOPLE'S WAR BODY SET IN BURMA TO UP EFFORT

Government, Civilian Circles to Participate

Domei

RANGOON, September 15.—The Burmese Government today announced establishment of a "People's War Committee" designed to place the newly-born nation on a total warfooting and also to mobilize the entire strength of the people.

The committee is composed of the highest Government officials as well as representatives of 19 civilian organizations.

Prominent among the members will be Head of State and Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw, cabinet ministers and privy councilors, representative's of Chinese and Indian organizations who are contributing extensively toward labor service and air defense and vigilance committees.

The immediate aim of the new body is to bring about closer cooperation among the people, the government and the army and also to bolster the morale of the people who are charged with the task of defending the western gate of Greater East Asia.

Among measures to be undertaken by the People's War Committee are:

1. Law enforcement.
2. Improvement of War-time transportation.
3. Improvement of sanitation facilities.
4. Close Japanese-Burma collaboration.

Meets French Puppets

Domei

MOSCOW, September 15.—Premier Josef Stalin today received the military mission dispatched to the Soviet Union by the French Committee of National Liberation. Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov was also present at the meeting.

French Navy Denies Rumor

Domei

VICHY, September 16.—The French Navy Department this morning denied the rumor that France has transferred 10 warships to the Turkish Government. It was explained that the French Government was negotiating with the Turkish Government for transfer of merchant vessels and special service ships, totaling 12,000 tons.

Furious Air Raids Exchanged--Foe Seen Heavy Losers

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 16.—Enemy air forces in the New Guinea area, making successive and persistent attacks on Japanese positions have been severely repulsed on every hand. On September 14 and 15, enemy raiders appeared over Hansa, located between Madang and Wewak, and over the Madang area.

The Hansa raid on September 14, about 10:00 a.m. was carried out by about 30 planes, consisting of the Lockheed P-38 and North American B-25 types. Japanese ground-fire downed two planes with practically no damage suffered on our side.

The next day, September 15, the same type aircraft, numbering about 50 in all, again swept down over the Madang area at 8:00 a.m., but these were also repulsed by our A-A fire. Two planes were again downed with no damage on our side.

Raid Munda, Morobe

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 16.—Japanese Navy Air Units late at night on September 13 attacked and blasted enemy positions and landing facilities at Munda in New Georgia Island.

Other Navy aircraft attacked the Bay of Morobe at the southeastern coast of New Guinea the same night and in a daring assault carried out in defiance of swarms of enemy fighters, made direct hits on a medium-sized enemy transport as well as to ground installations.

8 Planes Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 16.—Japanese Navy planes, in their surprise attack against Vella Lavella Island on Monday morning, shot down five of the 10 enemy fighters, that gave battle to them and, moreover, bombed and set ablaze three enemy strongholds. One of the Japanese planes failed to return.

Navy aircraft again attacked the same island on Monday night and shot down three of the four Vought-Sikorsky E-4-U fighters. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Torpedo-Boats Hit

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 16.—Japanese Navy hydroplanes scored the following results around Vella Lavella Island on the night of September 13.

Navy planes espied and bombed an enemy torpedo-boat south of Wana Wana Island on Monday night and machine-gunned three torpedo-boats near the northern coast of the same island, repulsing them.

Navy aircraft bombed three enemy strongholds at Biloa, Vella Lavella Island, on Monday night and also carried out severe bombing attacks on three enemy torpedo-boats off Biloa, putting them to rout.

10 Fighters Blasted

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 15.—Japanese Army Air Units shot down 10 Lockheed-Hudson P-38 fighters, of which three are uncertain, out of an enemy formation consisting of about 50 Consolidated B-24's and Lockheed-Hudson P-38's that attacked Wewak, New Guinea, at 9 a.m. today.

The Japanese loss was one plane self-blasted, two planes not yet re-

(Continued on Page 2)

Soong Visits Roosevelt

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 16.—After calling on President Franklin Roosevelt at the White House today, Chungking Foreign Minister Dr. T. V. Soong stated that he handed to the President a secret message from General Chiang Kai-shek, according to Washington reports.

CURLEY NABBED ON MAIL FRAUD

Ex-Mayor of Boston Indicted by Court With 5 Accomplices

Domei

LISBON, September 16.—Representative James Michael Curley, former Governor of Massachusetts and Mayor of Boston, was indicted today by the Federal Grand Jury on charges of mail fraud in connection with alleged war contracts in the brokerage racket, according to Washington reports.

Curley was indicted with five other alleged business associates.

War Efforts Lax

Domei

LISBON, September 16.—Laxity, in complete oblivion of hardships endured by American fighting forces, still prevails on the American home front, despite frenzied government efforts to jerk up war consciousness.

Results of the sounding of American public opinion recently by Gallup Polls on the question: "Are you making appropriate sacrifices befitting life in wartime?" appeared in the News Chronicle, London, according to Washington dispatches. The answers to this question were 69 per cent no and 31 per cent yes.

Another question: "Do you think the government 's demanding excessive war efforts on the part of the people?" brought the results: excessive 8 per cent, generally appropriate 40 per cent and not enough 44 per cent.

Divorce Cases Mount

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 15.—Although frantic efforts are being made to clamp down on life on the home front, the American people have not fallen in step to the tune of government pipings. Quite the contrary, the self-centered characteristics of the American people have found expression in the increasing number of divorce cases for which America has been famous even prior to the war.

In Seattle, for instance, divorce cases as compared to 307 last March had increased to 400 cases in March of this year. New York showed an increase of 10 per cent. Many reasons are being enumerated as cause for the phenomenon, chief among them being the following:

1. During the years 1941 and 1942, many men of draftable age had rushed into matrimony to escape conscription, and now upon sober after-thought have come to realize that their marital step was a mistake.

2. Home life has been disrupted as life has come to center on the factory as the pivotal center. As wives find that they can be economically independent, married life becomes a bore and hence divorce.

3. Wives volunteering as nurses are accorded the rank of lieutenant, and enjoy officers' quarters but their husbands, merely noncommissioned officers, find it humiliating and rankling to salute their better halves as superior officers in public. The result is the lodging of complaints in the divorce court.

4. Ration tickets are also a cause of differences of opinion between the married couple. The wife, without consulting her husband, uses up the ticket to buy herself a pair of shoes and as a consequence the poor husband is forced to go barefoted. Frequent repetition of such incidents bring the exasperated man and wife to the divorce court.

Persano Occupied By German Troops

(Continued from Page 1)

ing. Numerically speaking, the strength of both sides is about the same, but strategically, the Germans are in an advantageous position, and are also able to sent reinforcements quicker than the anti-Axis side.

"Particularly, German forces are superior in tanks and heavy arms. Of course, war is always dangerous, and United States troops are prepared to confront superior enemies. The British Eighth Army under the command of General Montgomery is steadily advancing from the south, and is soon expected to bring their effect on the Salerno front."

British Play Up Struggle

Domei

LISBON, September 16.—The British press, today, played up the battle of Salerno.

Pointing out the difficult situation confronting the anti-Axis forces in this area, a military commentator of the Daily Express writes:

"Though the war situation has turned more or less favorably for the American Fifth Army, United States forces will still have to fight hard battles as danger will remain till September 18. One factor unfavorable to the Fifth Army is that the air force lacks fighter planes."

Meanwhile, an air force reporter of the Daily Mail comments:

"It cannot be denied that the landing of anti-Axis forces at Salerno was a risky enterprise when the flying radius of the air force based at Sardinia Island is taken into consideration. Maybe, they made the adventure on the assumption that the German air force had become powerless. At any rate, it is hoped that the battle will prove just a local standstill."

M.P.'s in Britain Raising Rumpus; Bungling of Italy Issue Is Cause

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 16.—The dramatic escape of Benito Mussolini is expected to arouse violent accusations in British Parliament when the House of Commons reconvenes.

The London correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet said that there will be heated discussion over the liberation of the Italian leader with regard to responsibility of the British Government.

He reported that many M.P's. are already raising questions such as: "Where is the calm following the armistice?" .."Why did the British and Americans sign such a meaningless accord which is only to German advantage?" .."Why did the Soviets know more than the Anglo-Americans as to the whereabouts of Mussolini?" .. and "Why did Britain and America miss the chance of stirring up the Balkans by allowing Il Duce to escape?"

U.S. Press Keeps Mum

American papers are purposely overlooking the fact that the American 5th Army is being miserably defeated by German forces at Salerno and making no comment in this connection, so there is no knowing the repercussion in that nation says a Buenos Aires dispatch to the Asahi dated September 15. All London dispatch to the New York Times reports that "In London, not only political, diplomatic and military circles but the citizens in general have begun to hold serious apprehensions over the future anti-Axis stratagem and political warfare to carry on the Italian campaign." The same dispatch described the present sentiment of the people in the following words: Public opinion has turned from optimism to pessimism."

The British Government is warning the people against undue optimistic feelings. Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production, for instance, spoke to the factory workers: "The Axis is still strong and it has the burning spirit to fight to the last."

The British citizens were enjoying the expectation that peace would come about very soon with Italy's unconditional surrender. But Badoglio has failed to surrender the person of Il Duce to the anti-Axis side. Mussolini has been rescued by the Germans and the German forces have counter-attacked the Anglo-American landing units. These facts, points out the New York Times, have completely smashed British optimism.

The New York Times, correspondent emphasizes that the anti-Axis setback at Salerno is not so miserable as the Germans claims. He says that London circles are observing that the position of the Anglo-American forces, though "critical" on September 13, has now eased to "serious."

The British are pinning hopes on the contact to be established by the British 8th Army and American 5th Army.

Enemy Errors Seen

But the correspondent continues:

"Even if the foregoing two armies come in contact their combined force will not exceed the German force numerically. What is worse, Montgomery's army is still more than 100 miles from the scene. It is considered unlikely for the two armies to join each other so easily."

Pointing out the errors on the part of the anti-Axis forces, he continues to say:

"Britain regarded the Salerno landing as a coup de grace to complete the Italian campaign. But the same operations has now turned out to be the most dangerous ever undertaken since the start of the present campaign. The anti-Axis side has committed errors in this operation politically and strategically as well.

"The anti-Axis High Command expected that when the Anglo-American forces invaded the Italian mainland, the Italians would help them. This has proved to be very uncertain from the political point of view. And strategically, the anti-Axis side did not imagine that the Germans would be able to gather so large a force before the Anglo-American landing. They thought that they would be able to obtain an air base on the Italian mainland to support their landing units. On account of the slow anti-Axis operations and the swift Reich advance, these two wishful observations have brought about disadvantageous results. The Germans rallied a large force supported by a strong mechanized division. The anti Axis forces couldn't get full support of their air force because they failed to capture airfields on the Italian mainland."

Commenting on the anti-Axis propaganda that the anti-Axis air units are daily attacking the German forces at the rate of 500 to 800 times, the Times' correspondent criticizes:

"In such an operation the most important element is time. It is most important for fighting planes to fly to battlefields as quickly as possible. The number of attacks is not so important. As a map shows, however, the anti-Axis planes are much handicapped by geographical conditions."

German Strategy Hailed

Domei

Manila, September 15.—It was Germany and not Great Britain and the United States who actually succeeded in establishing an overwhelmingly superior position on the Italian front as a aftermath of Marshal Pietro Badoglio's betrayal, declared La Taliba, Tagalog daily, in an editorial here today.

The paper pointed out that the Soviet Union is now openly displaying utter disgust with the anti-Axis Italian fiasco.

La Taliba declared "the only fruit which the British and Americans harvested as the results of Badoglio's surrender was the barren area of Calabria."

Asserting that the disappointment felt by the anti-Axis forces in Calabria must indeed be keen, La Taliba said, "Reichsfuehrer Hitler succeeded in hurdling the crisis only by means of powerful reserves concentrated in southern Europe and without recalling even a single division of the German Army from the eastern front.

"The astounding blitzkrieg manner in which the Fuehrer disposed of the situation, shows not only the incalculable military power of Germany but also the enviable intelligence and farsightedness of the German High Command," the paper declared.

As the result of Germany's masterful stroke in handling the Italian situation, the paper added, "the Soviet Union is now more cautious and alarmed in dealing with the Germans on the eastern front."

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

Chiang's Red Problem

MAINICHI—At the 11th plenary session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang on September 13 Chiang Kai-shek made a lengthy expression of his policy toward the Chinese Communist Party, prefacing his remarks by saying that as the problem is a political one it should be politically solved. This speech, breaking a long interval of silence, at once suggests the difficult plight of Chungking and its future relations with the Chinese Communist party.

Ever since a big rift developed between the Kuomintang and Communists over the new 4th Army issue in 1941, Chiang has been sorely tried striving to find a way out of the impasse. Not by nature mild-tempered, he even thought of settling the matter by armed force but the pro-Soviet faction in the Chungking government would have none of it. The United States and the Soviet Union, too, recommended a peaceful solution as any such violence might cause a serious disruption in the anti-Japanese coalition front. But there is really no other means of settlement than armed force. Chiang has resorted to armed force on small and local scales and blood has been frequently spilt but no fundamental settlement could be effected.

Since May, when the dissolution of the Third International was declared, however, the Chinese Communists have been, at least outwardly, less flagrant in their methods, but they have only become the more crafty. Overestimating the effect of the dissolution of the Third International, Chungking sought by every means to reduce the influence of the Communists, for example by having commercial and industrial organizations and cultural bodies demand dissolution of the Chinese Communist Party. Chungking also sent an army under Hu Tsung-nan to surround the Red area and threaten armed action. But the Communists stood adamant. Chiang soon realized that a mere show of armed force or any other ruse would not turn the trick. Finally on September 13 at the Kuomintang session he admitted that the problem of the Communists is a political issue which must be settled by political means.

He declared that if the Communists would carry out the four points promised by them at the time of the formation of the Kuomintang-Communist coalition in 1937, namely the cancellation of the Red government of the Red Army, abandonment of the policy of insurrection and cessation of the bolshevizing movement, Chungking would forget all past wrongs and accord the Communists every sympathetic treatment. It remains to be seen what reply the Communists will make after holding their all-party congress.

Even more interesting than the question as to what reply the Communists will make is the motive behind such an attitude on the part of Chiang. The answer, in a nutshell, is that Chungking is now faced with the dire necessity of establishing a system of self-support and self-sufficiency. Chungking is suffering from a severe shortage of materials. Anglo-American aid is proving a mere cheer from afar so that it must develop all its available resource at home. But in order to establish a system of self-support and self-sufficiency it must unify the country. So long as the Chinese Communist Party is extending its territory in the Northwest with Yenan as capital no such unity is possible. Without unity no development of the Northwest can be undertaken. No doubt there are many other reasons, but they may all be summarized as the need of settling the serious difficulties facing Chungking. Chiang's expression of his attitude toward the Communists is the outcry of a soul in agony.

BURMA INVASION ENDANGERS FOE

U.S. Army Experts See Difficulties Of Easy Campaign

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 16.—Due to many vital problems yet unsolved, the much advertised Anglo-American campaign in Burma against the Japanese is beyond feasibility under the present circumstances according to the consensus of opinions prevailing among military experts in the United States, reports the New York correspondent of the Sevenska Dagbladet.

Although some anti-Axis circles predict that the Burma operation will begin soon after the monsoon season is over, the correspondent declared that it is highly doubtful whether the appointment of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, can be considered as the conclusion of a long period of planning and preparations.

These quarters assert that it is Mountbatten's task to reorganize the anti-Axis strategy and considering that his command has not even been fixed, the near future activities of the anti-Axis forces toward Burma appear far off.

Mountbatten will have to solve problems of first magnitude such as supplying his men with necessary war materials and medicines, while the operation of the navy and transports will also have to be settled before even a semblance of an attempt of invasion can be made. All in all, military experts hardly consider the near materialization of these problems.

Steinhardt Leaves Ankara

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 15.—United States Ambassador Laurence Steinhardt left Ankara for Washington Monday to confer with his home Government, according to Ankara reports.

His departure for Washington was expected for some time, but his sudden move surprised diplomatic circles in Turkey. Steinhardt is expected to confer with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill on the Mediterranean war situation and recent developments in Turkey and the Balkans.

Starving Indians Die by Hundreds As British Push War Preparation

Famine is gripping India in its inexorable clutches as each day sees a further aggravation of the appalling food shortage, and in Calcutta alone about 800 are starving to death daily, reports a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent from Rangoon. According to an Indian broadcast the Director of Rations of Bengal Province spoke as follows in connection with the famine in Bengal:

"There are 82,000 starving people wandering through the streets of Calcutta, unable to obtain food and simply waiting for death. Bengal Province will be exposed to a gravely critical situation three months hence. The number of people who have already died of starvation without our knowledge far surpasses our imagination. Any relief measures, conducted on the scale of an individual enterprise, will never save the masses."

The Indian government, however, does not touch on the factor of India's militarization as the cause of the food shortage. The head of the information department claims that "the great problem of food shortage confronting India has been brought about by the loss of Burma." Then again, the government representatives at a people's meeting in Madras for the purpose of solving the food question declared to the masses:

"The Indian people must willingly shoulder the responsibilities of war and be prepared to make sacrifices in the coming struggle with Japan. Indian independence after the war will depend upon how India cooperates for the consummation of the war."

The usual empty promises were given out in efforts to rouse the people to war-consciousness. In fact, haunted by the specter for the militarization of India in absolute disregard of the fate of the masses. Recently, renovations have been made in the William Fortress in Calcutta and all public buildings have been painted dirt color and turned into barracks for the soldiers. The street leading from Victoria Memorial Hall to the Bengal Government Building has been transformed into a runway for planes. The general populace has been excited from one section of the city to make room for barracks of the aviation forces. It may be said that Calcutta has now become a city of starving masses and of khaki uniformed soldiers.

In anticipation of the near arrival of Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, the newly appointed Viceroy of India, and Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of anti-Axis forces in southwest Asia, India is being further mercilessly militarized in preparation against Japan. Under the circumstances, the food problem only promises greater and greater aggravation and the dire calamity confronting India looms imminently with increasing magnitude.

Red Army Hit In Kuban Area

(Continued from Page 1)

air-raid alarm was sounded in central areas of London.

Soviet Losses Huge

Domei

BERLIN, September 16.—The Red Army losses suffered since the start of the summer offensive on July 5, aggregate about 2,000,000. This includes both killed and wounded, Germany Army authorities stated today.

Soviets Lose Heavily

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—Regarding the war situation on the Eastern Front, a DNB war correspondent reports as follows:

"On September 14, fierce battles raged all day along the entire front. The Red Army, by concentrating its forces, tried again to break through the German defense line, but the attack ended in complete failure.

In the southern sector, 300 Soviet tanks were destroyed. In the Kuban eastern sector also, 32 out of 35 Soviet tanks were smashed.

"In the sector northwest of Kharkov, the most furious battles were fought. The Red Army launched tenacious attacks and succeeded in achieving a slight advance. But the German Army carried out a fierce counter-attack and repulsed the Soviets. In these battles 220 Soviet tanks were destroyed and 13 were captured."

Gripsholm Due in Port

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 16.—The American exchange ship, M.S Gripsholm, is scheduled to arrive here tomorrow to pick up about 90 Japanese evacuees, mostly business men, after which she will proceed to Montevideo, according to a report from Rio de de Janeiro.

Enemy Is Loser In Raid Exchange

(Continued from Page 1)

turned and slight damage caused to ground installations.

160 Planes Destroyed

Japanese Forces shot down 160 of the 611 enemy planes that attacked Buin, Bougainville Island, during the period from July 17 to August 27, reports Domei.

Record of the number of enemy raiders and those shot down follows:

	Enemy Planes	Shot Down
July 17	167	58
July 18	150	29
[illegible]		(Of which 16 were shot down by A-A battery)
July 25 and 26.	105	27
August 1	100	4
August 12	55	34
August 26	25	6
August 27	9	2

Marshall Visiting Mexico

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 16.—General George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, arrived at Mexico City today by air, but it is not known on what mission he came to Mexico, according to reports from Mexico City.

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Paris Toll Announced

Domei

BERLIN, September 16.—The anti-Axis air raid on Paris, yesterday evening, caused 195 deaths and 1,422 wounded, Paris police authorities announced today.

Java Party Sees Teidai

The Java inspection party, 20 in all, visited Tokyo Imperial University and the Asahi Shimbun Wednesday. At night the party was entertained with a movie show at the Mitsukoshi Department Store.

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